

The convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are released in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition of the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 25s. or 1l. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—New Students will be admitted into the following Departments on the 1st of OCTOBER, 1851:—

**THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT**, which provides a course of instruction, essentially practical in its nature, for those who propose to offer themselves as Candidates for holy orders. The course is completed by a final examination, after which the successful candidates are admitted to the University of Oxford or to the University of Cambridge.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE**, including Greek and Latin, Mathematics, English Literature and History, French and German, and adapted for those who propose to proceed to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, &c.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCES**, which provides a course of instruction for those who are likely to be engaged in Civil Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, and the history of the Manufacturing Art. Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Surveying, Geometrical Drawing, Mineralogy and Geology, Manufacturing Art and Machinery, are taught in this Department.

**THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT**—intended for the training of those who expect Commissions in the Army, or direct appointments in the Hon. East India Company's Service, and including French and German, Drawing and Fortification.

**THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT**—in which a complete system of instruction is provided for those who are intended to take a degree in Medicine at the Universities of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and to pass the Examinations at the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Hall.

**THE SCHOOL** will be OPEN on TUESDAY, September 16, when new Pupils will be admitted into two parts—

1. The Division of Classics, Mathematics, and General Literature, in which the Pupils are prepared to take a degree in Arts at the Universities of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, or to pass the Examinations at the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Hall.

2. The Division of Modern Instruction, including Pupils intended for General and Mercantile Pursuits; for the Classes of Indistinct, Engineering, and Military Science in King's College; and for the Military Academies, for the Royal Navy and the Commercial Marine.

A Prospectus, containing full information, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

Further particulars respecting any one of these Departments may be obtained from the King's College Calendar (to be obtained at the College, price 2s. 6d., or sent by post, 3s.), or by application to W. W. CROFT, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London, July 1851.

**BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONGRESS will be held at DERBY on MONDAY, August 18, and continued to the 23rd, under the Patronage of their Graces the DUKES of DEVONSHIRE and GLOUCESTER, and the Lord Mayor of London.

It is intended to open the Exhibition in the Rooms of the Preston Institution, early in November, 1851, and to continue it until the end of January, 1852.

By order of the Committee, JAMES J. ASTON, Honorary Secretary.

**SIR JOHN FRANKLIN and his GALLANT COMPANIONS.**—H. MAYALL, Esq., has the honor to announce that the HISTORICAL PICTURE, by STEPHEN PEARCE, entitled THE ARCTIC COUNCIL, is NOW ON VIEW. It contains Portraits of the most distinguished Navigators and Promoters of Arctic Discovery, discussing a Plan of Search for Sir John Franklin.

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**EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—On and after Monday, August 14th, the EXHIBITION will be OPENED, until further notice, at NINE o'clock in the Morning, and CLOSED at SIX o'clock in the Evening, except on Saturdays, when the Building will open at Twelve o'clock.

By order of the Executive Committee, M. DIGBY WYATT, Building, Hyde Park, Aug. 14, 1851.

**LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.** Nine Elms, Vauxhall.—The Committee of this Institution being about to prepare a SYLLABUS OF LECTURES, to be delivered in the approaching Winter Season, will be glad to receive proposals from Lecturers who may be desirous of having their names included in the Programme.

15th August, 1851. C. J. BRYDGES, Hon. Sec.

**TO WIDOWERS and GUARDIANS.**—A MARRIED LADY, a Member of the Established Church, residing in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, having a larger house than she now requires, of RECEIVING a Family of THREE or FOUR YOUNG CHILDREN, ages from five to eight, to be EDUCATED with her own. The house is detached, in a large garden, and offers every advantage to delicate children requiring maternal care.—For particulars apply by letter, post-paid, to O. P., 336, Strand.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.**—A WIDOW LADY, the Daughter of a Clergyman, wishes to RECEIVE into her Family TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS (not younger than six), to EDUCATE and take the entire charge of. They would be treated in every respect as her own family, and have the advantage of clerical society in her three daughters.—Parents who may be going abroad, and wish to leave their children in England, may depend upon receiving the most satisfactory references by addressing letters, post-paid, to M. M., Post-office, Bury St. Edmunds.

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**PRESTON EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.** Under the Patronage of the Right Honourable the EARL of CALISLE.

Artists desirous of contributing Paintings and other Works of Art for Exhibition and Sale, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary before the 20th of September next.

It is intended to open the Exhibition in the Rooms of the Preston Institution, early in November, 1851, and to continue it until the end of January, 1852.

By order of the Committee, JAMES J. ASTON, Honorary Secretary.

**THE ARCTIC COUNCIL.** SIR JOHN FRANKLIN and his GALLANT COMPANIONS.—H. MAYALL, Esq., has the honor to announce that the HISTORICAL PICTURE, by STEPHEN PEARCE, entitled THE ARCTIC COUNCIL, is NOW ON VIEW. It contains Portraits of the most distinguished Navigators and Promoters of Arctic Discovery, discussing a Plan of Search for Sir John Franklin.

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**THE ART-JOURNAL OFFICES** are REMOVED from Marlborough-chambers, Pall Mall, to No. 8, WELLINGTON-STREET NORTH, STRAND. ADVERTISERS are informed, that the Circulation of the ART-JOURNAL is THIRTY THOUSAND MONTHLY, and that Advertisements for the September Number should be addressed to Mr. CLARK, 'Art-Journal' Office, No. 8, Wellington-street North, Strand, on or before the 15th instant.

**TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and FAMILIES TRAVELLING.**—A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, lately returned from the Continent, is desirous of re-accompanying an invalid. Satisfactory references will be given.—Address ALFRA, 31, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

**TO BOOKSELLERS and PUBLISHERS.**—The ADVERTISER is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT in the BOOKSELLING and PUBLISHING BUSINESS. Having been upwards of sixteen years in a large Publishing House in the Bow, he trusts he may be considered qualified to superintend, or take the Management, if required, of a Bookseller's Business, either in Town or Country. Address B. T., Publishers' Circular Office, 108, Fleet-street, London.

**SUPERB MOSAIC TABLEAU FOR SALE.**—The exquisite and most elaborately worked Mosaic Tableau, representing the RUINS of PESTUM and LANDSCAPE SCENERY, exhibited in the Central Sale of the Waterloo Exhibition, opposite the Roman Amphitheatre, is now offered FOR SALE. Connoisseurs desirous of treating for this original work of Art, may obtain full particulars on application to THOMAS GREEN, Esq., 4, Trafalgar-square.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1851.

## REVIEWS

*Tibet, Tartary and Mongolia; their Social and Political Condition, and the Religion of Boodh as there existing.* By Henry T. Prinsep, Esq. Allen & Co.

Is the year 1844, Messieurs Huc and Gabet, two members of a French Jesuit mission which has been long settled in the part of Mongolia immediately north of Pekin, set out on an exploring expedition westward along the course of the great Chinese wall into Tibet; resolved, if possible, to penetrate to Lassa, the capital of that country,—and to ascertain by personal observation something respecting the social and religious condition of a part of the world hitherto all but totally unknown to Europeans. After a journey of eighteen months, during which they suffered the most frightful hardships from fatigue, scantiness of food, and the incredible cold prevailing on the high table-lands which they had to cross, they reached Lassa on the 29th of January 1846. Here they intended to reside awhile, to study the language and customs of the Tibetans,—and, above all, to make themselves acquainted with the religion of Boodh as believed and practised at its central seat, the residence of the Delai-Lama, the supreme pontiff of the whole Boodhist world. Their intention, however, was frustrated by Ki-Shen, the Chinese Commissioner residing at the Court of Lassa:—the same able Chinese councillor of state who had conducted the negotiations with the British Admiral and Captain Elliot at the commencement of the war with China in 1840,—and who, after narrowly escaping decapitation for having consented in those negotiations to cede Hong Kong to the British, had been restored to imperial favour, and sent on a difficult emergency to look after the imperial interests in Tibet. The Delai-Lama being but a boy of nine years old,—and excluded at all events by the rules of his pontificate from direct concern in civil matters,—the ostensible government in Lassa was in the hands of a native regent:—the real power, however, was exercised by Ki-Shen, as the extraordinary representative of the Chinese Emperor. Acting in the true spirit of Chinese policy, the Commissioner had no sooner seen the missionaries, and ascertained their purpose of teaching Christianity in Tibet, than—against the wishes of the Tibetan regent, who was greatly disposed to favour them—he insisted that they should depart. The missionaries remonstrated; but, though courteous, Ki-Shen was inexorable:—nor would he listen to their earnest request that they should be allowed at least to return through India. Providing them with an escort, he sent them back direct through Tibet and China by a route somewhat different from that by which they had come:—showing his confidence in them, however, by secretly intrusting them with two chests of treasure, his own property, which he begged them to deliver, as addressed, at Ching-ton Fou,—a city of China through which they had to pass. Accordingly, the missionaries, after a march of three months, during which they travelled 1,683 miles, found themselves fairly within China Proper;—where a tedious trial awaited them before the Chinese tribunals. Dismissed at length, they reached Mongolia in safety,—after having performed with rare courage and fortitude one of the most remarkable journeys ever undertaken. A narrative of the journey, in two volumes, has just been published by M. Huc,—and has attracted great attention in France.

The larger portion of Mr. Prinsep's volume

consists of an abstract of M. Huc's narrative. The succinctness of that part of the abstract which relates to the eighteen months' journey from Mongolia to Lassa renders it less interesting than the same part of the original narrative must doubtless be; and the real interest of the volume for any except a geographer or a student of Chinese itineraries begins only with the arrival of the missionaries at Lassa. The following is Mr. Prinsep's abridged description of that singular city of Central Asia:—and, considering that M. Huc's is the first description of it ever given by a European, his compiler has certainly been too meagre in the selection of details.

"The houses of Lassa are described as large, and are fresh whitewashed and painted every year, so as to present a gay appearance, but within they are filthy in the extreme, cleanliness being no characteristic of a Tibetan or Tartar. The missionaries found a lodging at Lassa, in a house of entertainment, where there were fifty other lodgers, and hired an upper room, to which they were compelled to mount by a ladder of twenty-six steps. It had for chimney a hole in the roof,—not a comfortable substitute in the depth of winter; but even this was preferable to retaining the smoke of the argol fuel in the room they inhabited, which those below were compelled to submit to. The city of Lassa has no wall, but is surrounded by garden suburbs. The streets are broad, well laid out, and clean enough, but the suburbs are filthy in the extreme. There is one quarter, however, the houses of which are described as most picturesque, the walls being built of the horns of cattle and sheep, intermixed with infinity of designs, and cemented together with mortar between."

The account of the reception of the missionaries by the Tibetan regent and by the Chinese plenipotentiary Ki-Shen is extremely interesting; and conveys in particular a high impression of the firmness and ability of the Chinese official,—of whom, as a personage so celebrated in the history of British relations with China, we are glad to learn something.

"The missionaries reported themselves to the authorities at Lassa, as Lamas of the West come to inquire after, and to preach the truth. They were immediately visited by an inquisitive Chinese who came to inquire what they had to sell. 'Nothing,' they said, 'but their old saddles.' 'Exactly what I want,' said he; and in bargaining, asked multitudinous questions calculated to elicit all particulars regarding the strange visitors to the holy city. Four similar visits of inquiry for merchandise did the missionaries receive on the same day. It was evident that these were all spies. At the dinner hour they were summoned to the presence of the Kalon, regent, along with their servant, Sambda-Chamba. On arriving at the palace, this functionary surveyed them curiously for some time without saying a word, whereupon they said to one another in French: 'He seems of good disposition, we shall fare well.' Though said in a whisper, they were immediately called upon to repeat what they had said; which they did aloud in French. An appeal was then made to all present, to know if any one understood the language. The answer being in the negative, they were called upon themselves to translate, which they did faithfully into Tibetan. The regent was pleased with the compliment, and made a long speech to explain how it was his duty to be well disposed. He then asked whence they came; they said 'From the West.' 'From Calcutta?' he asked; they replied, 'No; from France.' 'You are assuredly Pelings?' (English) said the regent. 'No; we are French.' 'Can you write?' said he. 'They said 'Yes'; whereupon ink and paper were provided, and they were told to write something in their own language. They wrote, 'Que sert à l'homme de conquérir le monde entier, s'il vient à perdre son âme?' They were made to write the translation of this in Tibetan, Mongolian and Chinese, which they did, exciting the admiration of the court at their learning and profound doctrine. In the midst of this Ki-Shen came to the palace, and the examina-

tion was renewed before him in a different spirit. They saluted him in the French form, without falling on their knees, merely taking off their caps and bowing low. 'This well,' he said, 'you follow the customs of your country; they tell me you speak correctly the language of Pekin. Let us converse in that.' The missionaries said their language would be found faulty by such a judge, but his intelligence would penetrate the meaning. 'Pure Pekin!' he exclaimed, 'you French must have great facility in the acquisition of languages.' 'Yes, we are French.' 'I knew some Frenchmen in old days in Pekin,' he said. 'You might also have seen some at Canton,' they replied; but the recollection was not agreeable to their questioner, and he frowned. 'You are Christians,' he said. 'Yes.' 'I knew it! and you are here to propagate and spread your religious opinions.' 'It is our only object.' 'What countries have you passed through?' They named China, Mongolia and Tibet. 'Who did you live with in China?' They refused to answer this question, even though threatened; but told freely where they had learned the languages they knew. 'And who are you?' he said, turning sharply to Sambda-Chamba. 'A native of Ki-tou-see.' 'Where is that?' 'In the district of San-Chouen, in the Kansou province.' 'Ah! subject of the central nation! down on your knees, before your Emperor's representative. On your knees!' he repeated, and was instantly obeyed. 'As a subject of China, I am your judge; say where you met these foreigners?' Sambda-Chamba replied frankly, not denying that he was himself a convert to the Christian faith; which he could not believe to be proscribed, because it enjoined him only to do good and to shun evil. 'True,' said the Commissioner, 'but what induced you to enter the service of these foreigners?' He denied that he knew them to be foreigners, or otherwise than as good men. 'What wages do they give?' He said, 'None, but his board and lodging.' \* \* \* Early next morning, the Tibetan regent made the first examination of their baggage with all forms prior to sealing it up. A crucifix was the first thing that engaged his attention, and he laughed heartily when the missionaries said that it was with that that they had come to make the conquest of Tibet. A careful list was made of everything to the most minute article, and the whole baggage was then carried under seal to the court-house, where Ki-Shen was waiting. 'Have you only these two trunks of baggage?' he asked. 'Nothing else,' said they; 'you may open them and see what they contain.' 'Are they mine,' said he, 'that I should open them, and expose myself to your reproaches, if anything should be found wanting? open them yourselves.' Everything was then laid out, and examined with the utmost curiosity by all present. Amongst the articles were some books and lithographic drawings, which excited much admiration. Ki-Shen took upon himself to explain the great progress the French had made in the arts, and he asked if the missionaries had no watches, telescopes, or magic lanterns. They pointed to a solar microscope, the only instrument of that kind which they had with them, and put it together, nobody but Ki-Shen himself having the slightest idea of its use. He asked them to exhibit it; but they put it up again immediately, saying, 'We are here under examination and trial, not to make exhibitions.' He then asked for the maps, which were produced, being one of the world, on Mercator's projection, and another of China, both printed in France. The regent gave them a look which seemed to say, 'You are ruined, and have signed your death warrants;' but the missionaries appealed to Ki-Shen's intelligence and knowledge of things to distinguish printed from manuscript maps, and to satisfy himself that these were not of their own drawing. He at once recognized them as printed maps, and pointed out the distinguishing marks to the regent, who seemed much relieved, though he could not understand the difference. At the request of both these officers, the missionaries pointed out on the map of the world the site of all the different countries. Calcutta was a first object of inquiry, and when it was indicated they remarked how near it was to Lassa. 'Never mind,' the regent added, 'the Himalaya lies between us and the English.' Ki-shen was quite familiar with every article used in the ritual of the Catholic

church, having been governor of the Picheli province when the Christians were persecuted and expelled. These, therefore, created in him no suspicion, and the examination ended in a decision that the missionaries were plain men, without deceit, and should be left at liberty."

Ki-shen, in subsequent interviews, showed a lively desire to know about Great Britain:—and the following, while curiously illustrating his Chinese ideas of things, argues a spirit by no means ungenerous.—

"He asked after Lord Palmerston and Captain Elliot, and was not surprised to hear that the latter had been recalled at the same time that he was himself disgraced. 'He was a good man, but irresolute,' said Ki-shen; 'was he put to death, or exiled?'—'Neither one nor the other; these things are not managed so summarily in Europe.'—'I know,' said he, 'your mandarins fare better than we do. Our emperor cannot know everything; yet it is he only who judges, and none dare speak in his presence. If he says, 'This is white,' we say, 'Truly so, it is white;' if, soon after, he points to the same thing, and says it is black, we fall on our faces and say, 'Yes, it is black.' But if one, more bold, ventures to suggest that the same thing cannot well be both black and white, the emperor will say, 'That is true;' but the offerer of such a suggestion will probably lose his head. Ah! we have no assembly of chiefs, as you have, to control the actions of our emperor."

When the missionaries called on Ki-shen, by his orders, to take leave of him before their compulsory departure, the following characteristic incident occurred.—

"Ki-shen read the report he had prepared of their case. He said, he wished to report fairly as well as correctly, and therefore had sent for them to hear what he had written, in order that anything erroneous might be corrected. M. Huc, after hearing the draft read, said he had one thing to represent, but must do it in secret, as it was of more importance to Ki-shen than to themselves. He at first insisted on what M. Huc had to say being publicly stated, but on his still refusing, Ki-shen cleared the room, when M. Huc told him he had entered China by Macao, in the second month of the twentieth year of the reign of the Emperor Tao-Kwang, when Ki-shen was himself viceroy at Canton, and it would be for him to say whether this circumstance should be reported or no. 'Does any one know this?' said the Kin-chai.—'Nobody.' He then tore up the report and wrote another, with his own hand, saying nothing of the time of the missionaries entering into China, and praising highly their learning and general character."

The latter portion of Mr. Prinsep's volume is occupied with a very excellent, though brief, account of Buddhism,—the result partly of his own general researches, partly of the information supplied by M. Huc. Buddhism, it is well known, is the most widely diffused religion in the world:—embracing among its votaries the Cingalese, the Siamese, the Burmese, and other inhabitants of the Eastern Peninsula, a large part of the vast population of China, and all the Mongolian nations of Central and Northern Asia. Tibet, however, is its great seat,—and the special country of the Lamas, or professional priests of Boodh, who form a large proportion of its entire population. Hither all who mean to be priests of Boodh flock to study in the colleges or monasteries with which the country abounds; and here are the most eminent chiefs of the Boodhist hierarchy,—and, above all, the Delai-Lama, a Pope of Boodhism, in whom, for the time, the spirit of Boodh is supposed to be incarnate, and at whose death a successor has to be chosen by lot, out of three candidates previously selected, by certain marks, from among the infants of all the families of the country, rich as well as poor. Mr. Prinsep's general account of Lamaism and the Lamas in Tibet, Tartary, and Mongolia is as follows.—

"Lamas are of three kinds—the religious, who

devote themselves to study and abstraction, and become teachers, and eventually saints; the domestic, who live in families, or attach themselves to tribes and localities; and the itinerant, who are always moving from convent to convent, and travelling for travel's sake, often without aim, not knowing at all where they are going. There is no country that some of these have not visited, and when they have a religious or partisan feeling they must be the best spies in the world. In the monasteries of Mongolia there is a strict religious discipline, but each Lama has generally his cows and sheep, as well as a horse. Almost every establishment is nobly endowed, and the funds are distributed on fixed days in the year in proportions, regulated by the rank attained by each member. But each Lama is free to seek other emoluments, such as by practising as a physician, or by performing domestic religious services, or by casting horoscopes, or in any similar manner, not inconsistent with the profession of a Lama. Some attain wealth, which, having no families, they generally spend prodigally. The number of Lamas in Tartary is extreme; almost all the younger sons are devoted from infancy to this destiny; the eldest only being brought up as laymen, to tend the flocks and keep up the family. The younger brothers have no choice, but have their heads shaven from childhood. It is said to be the policy of the court of Pekin to encourage this multiplication of Lamas among the Tartars, in the idea that it checks the increase of population. The shaven are, however, the most intelligent and influential, if not the most numerous body of these sons of the desert, and the Chinese pay court to them assiduously in consequence. In China Proper the corresponding class of Bonzes is quite neglected by the government, and has sunk into the most abject poverty. The reason is obvious. A regenerated Boodh of Tibet or Tartary can at any time call round him thousands of devoted Lama followers, ready to sacrifice their lives at his bidding; and these no less than the lay Tartars, whom they lead by their religious influence, have a high military spirit, and the recollection of the past glories of their race in the days of Jungeez and of Tymoore, to excite them to great enterprises. It is hence the study of the Chinese, and a recognised part of their policy, to associate this influence with the State, just as the Church in Europe is made by most governments an engine of order and of civil government. To effect this, the government of Pekin contributes largely to all the monastic institutions of Mongolia, Tibet and Tartary, and supports the hierarchy and even the theocracies established by aspiring priests in various parts, as at Lassa, and at the Grand Kooren of Oorga, using these institutions to control the nobility as well as to lead the mob. But there is at each seat of theocratic government a skilful Chinese diplomatist, who advises, and even controls, the deified Lama; and who, upon occasions for political action of any kind, is the prompter and director of all affairs, holding the strings and wires that move the puppet, while they treat him with all outward respect and reverence."

Our readers are aware of the extraordinary similitude that exists between the doctrines and practices of the Boodhists and many of those of Christianity in its Roman Catholic form. To account for this similarity, it has been common to suppose a very general diffusion of Christianity over Eastern Asia during the early centuries of our era. Mr. Prinsep, however, on grounds stated in his book, and the validity of which we cannot here discuss, argues against this supposition,—and maintains that Boodhism, in very nearly its present state, has existed independently from a period long anterior to the birth of Christ:—that it is, in short, the actual system of theology and worship originated by the Indian sage Boodha Sakhyia-Muni, the date of whose death a variety of proofs fixes at B.C. 543. If this be true, Boodhism assumes quite a new importance in connexion with the history of the human mind.

Nowhere have we seen the alleged resemblances between Boodhism and Christianity more carefully brought together than in Mr. Prinsep's pages. His argument on that head, however, is too long for quotation; and, as a

specimen of this part of the volume, we can cite only the following philosophical summary of Boodhism, as given by a native Boodhist thinker.—

"Tsong-Kaba (Tson-Kha-pa) the saint-reformer of the fourteenth and fifteenth century of our era, according to the same authority, thus defines the duty of Boodhists, classing mankind in three degrees according to their intellectual capacity. Men of the lowest order of mind must believe that there is a God, and that there is a future life, in which they will receive the reward or punishment of their actions and conduct in this life. Men of the middle degree of intellectual capacity must add to the above, the knowledge that all things in this world are perishable; that imperfection is a pain and degradation, and that deliverance from existence is a deliverance from pain, and, consequently, a final beatitude. Men of the third, or highest order, must believe in further addition: that nothing exists, or will continue always, or cease absolutely, except through dependence on a causal connexion or concatenation."

Altogether, we can recommend Mr. Prinsep's volume as a good sketch of whatever is yet known of Tibet,—and a plain but valuable introduction to the study of that curious subject, Boodhism,—on which, probably, much yet remains to be written.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*First Cousins; or, My Own Story.* By A. O. Saxon. 2 vols. Bentley.

OUR author's prefatory "word to the reader" may lead him to expect a tale of that family to which the striking but one-sided fictions of the Rev. Mr. Kingsley belong.—

"The book you are about to open," says Mr. Saxon, "has been delayed one year. How this happened is of no consequence; the fact is here stated to enable me to add, that, during this time for observation and reflection, I have become more and more strengthened in my faith that the Anglo-Saxon race is to regenerate the World."

The next paragraph is yet bigger in its promises: yet, having read 'First Cousins' carefully, we surmise that this preface has been an afterthought,—an inkling of the "Rich and Poor Question," tacked on, by way of lace, to the hem of a garment totally different in its material and destined for other purposes than those indicated by its popular phylactery. The attack made by Mr. Saxon in his story is not against a thoughtless and selfish aristocracy that will not endure equality of property and community of rights, but against a grievance yet more deep, mysterious, and difficult to handle in fiction,—the evil consequences of marriages contracted within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity. In pointing these out, Mr. Saxon (a *nom de guerre* by the way) has been obviously in solemn, steady earnest:—to the detriment of his fiction, which is wound up by a scene of warning and example too repulsively painful to be overlooked. To inventions of this class, no plea of doing good—no power in their display—can ever reconcile us. The hospital, the lunatic asylum, should be patent to our men of science, our judicial authorities, our philanthropists,—nor should those whom it concerns be warned on the plea of a qualmish delicacy from understanding with reverence and patience something of the structure of their own bodies and the laws of health;—but to bring topics like these into play as matters of circulating-library pastime, is a practice which must coarsen all who partake in it, and which (not to speak too seriously) may demoralize some. Nor must the best-meaning of writers, such as we willingly accept Mr. Saxon to be, be exempted from protest when he is found tampering with objects so unfit for art and with purposes so objectionable. The imaginary narrator's tale of his youth and childhood is told with feeling



and sweetness; and very charming is the "first Count," from whom his virtuous mother, in the terrors of prevision, does her utmost to detach her darling son. But the means employed by her are preposterous, and some of the machinery is reprehensible. We should be glad to meet with the writer of this tale on ground less dangerous, for his power seems to be considerable.

*The Compulsory Marriage and its Consequences.*  
3 vols. Bentley.

We have here another melancholy story: one, however, containing (let us hasten to state) nothing that could be objected to by the most rigid sifter of subjects for fiction.—So far from it, 'The Compulsory Marriage' may be as cordially recommended as any very sad novel can be:—our objection to the amount of trial heaped upon poor Henriette de Rouvray, its heroine, being, in so many words, a tribute to the interest which her creator has enabled her to excite. The scene of the novel, as will be divined from the name of its principal character, is laid in France. The action opens in a chateau where Henriette and her twin brother Henri are disclosed as the two unloved children of a somewhat harsh father,—whose mysteriously nervous wife is spell-bound past the power of advocating their interests. All the Baron's tenderness is lavished on a younger child, Paula,—whom the twins, nevertheless, have not learned to hate. Yet good reason for hatred is at an early page of the record offered to poor Henriette. She has long accustomed herself to find shelter and comfort from home tyranny and misconstruction in a love-dream. The object of this is a young soldier;—who seeks her, confides in her, and, as she thinks, returns her affection. Alas! the moment arrives at which Henriette must be bitterly undeceived. She discovers that she has been confided in by Edgar Andriot merely as the sister of the Paula whom he woos: and while, on the one hand, the Baron will not deny any wish of his favourite child, on the other he accuses poor Henriette of having been privy to the formation of a connexion in every respect intolerable to him.—This, however, is only the first of her multitudinous trials. The three young people and their nervous mother are sent up to Paris, to pay a long visit to the Baron's sister, a lady of quality of the highest fashion, whose character, by the way, is touched with spirit, delicacy, and truthfulness. At Paris, as at home, Henriette is the scapegoat. She stands by Paula in her engagement, defends her from their worldly aunt and her spying *soubrette*, and is accused of abetting a low and *inconvenant* match. Paula, however, does not stand by her own word. She falls in the way of a terribly fascinating Priest-orator, one Abbé de Brissac, after whom all the ladies of the *Faubourg* run; and he presently fascinates the poor child into a frenzied forgetfulness of her soldier-love. Here we will break off the thread of Paula's story, referring the reader to the book for the rest. Meanwhile, poor Henriette's twin brother, Henri, also is subjected to the power of the Evil Eye,—being attracted to his ruin by one General de la Valerie. This is an old, unscrupulous, malignant, but most clever *roué*, who, while playing at cards, is struck by the beauty of poor Henriette, and determines there and then to marry her. Her antipathy is as immediate and determined as his admiration: but what avails her firmness against the craft of so well-practised a Parisian? The General early detects her affection for her brother; and by ensnaring Henri he resolves to force Henriette into becoming his wife!—N.B. We are bound to give elderly gentlemen of the *Major Pendennis* species the benefit of affirming our belief, that matrimonial measures of this subtle and peremptory malignity are conceived

and carried out by them only in novels.—The title of the present tale was not needed to assure us that General de la Valerie must succeed in his iniquitous plot.—with the "consequences," however, of "the compulsory marriage" we will not attempt to deal in ever so sketchy a fashion, lest the impatient folk of our time (whose name, the author of 'Lucretia' has told us, "is Legion,") having read the *Athenæum*, should therefore decline to read the novel. In addition, moreover, we would state that we have adverted to only one of the dilemmas that render Henriette's life miserable. Certain darker mysteries of older standing, which also bear a heavy part in her sorrow, have nothing to apprehend from our indiscretion.—To conclude, a closeness of style, sincerity of narration, and consistency of character distinguish this novel, which induce us to rate it as far above the ordinary average of fictions, and to recommend it accordingly.

*Modern London; or, London as it is.* Murray.

THE work before us is intended, as Mr. Cunningham informs us in the prefixed advertisement, to supply the place "of a well-informed guide seeking to give a stranger visiting London for the first time all requisite information respecting lodgings, eating-houses, places of amusement, &c.;—of one whose aim it is to point out those features of the Metropolis best worth seeing, with the way in which they may be seen to the best advantage." It commences with a chapter of "introductory hints and suggestions," containing much useful information for the stranger, and some vivid pictures of our mighty city,—which, as M. Say truly remarks, "*N'est plus une ville: c'est une province couverte des maisons*;"—and startles us with its statistics of the two million of cattle, the four million head of game, the three million salmon, the forty million gallons of beer, which, with other eatables and drinkables in proportion, supply its two million of inhabitants.—Here is a portion of a pleasant voyage along our "silent highway."

"Westminster Bridge, under whose shadow he for a moment rests, was built in the middle of the last century—it spans the river with 15 arches, and is 1066 feet in length. In all probability, the visitor will look upon this once imposing structure for the last time, as it has long been in a dangerous condition, and will make way, at no distant day, for a new one, built in the perpendicular or Tudor style, and in keeping with the adjacent Houses of Parliament. Through the arches of the bridge this magnificent building might be seen rising from the water like some great coral island, the perpendicular lines which characterise its architecture giving it considerable lightness and beauty. The banks of the river on either side for some distance are occupied by mud-banks, mean wharfs and buildings, which though at times somewhat picturesque, are certainly not metropolitan in their character. Hungerford Suspension Bridge, starting on the Middlesex shore from the Italian-looking Hungerford-market, next hangs its thread-like chains across the widest portion of the Thames. In contrast with this gossamer-like structure is the Waterloo Bridge, with its nine arches, the centre one having a span of 120 feet. This bridge, which is quite level, and built of the finest granite, is certainly a beautiful structure, and well becomes the noble façade of Somerset House, which rises from a terrace immediately below it, on its right hand, and extends for 400 feet along the river. A little farther along on the same shore, the pleasant Temple Gardens stand out, green and flourishing, amid the surrounding blackness of the city. Blackfriars Bridge, over which peers the stately dome of St. Paul's, is next passed under; then comes 'the thick' of the City, on the left bank, and the sky is penetrated by the spires of numerous churches, indicating by their numbers, though in that respect imperfectly, the ancestral piety of London. Southwark Bridge, built of iron, is remarkable for the vast span

of its central arch, which is no less than 240 feet. London Bridge, the last or most sea-ward of the metropolitan bridges, with its five granite leaps crossing the Thames, divides London into 'above' and 'below' bridge. 'Above bridge,' the only occupants of the river are coal barges—the bright-coloured and picturesque Thames hoys, laden with straw,—and the crowded penny and two-penny steam-boats, darting along with almost railway rapidity. Immediately the arches of the bridge are shot, the scene is changed at once. The visitor finds himself in a vast estuary, crowded with ships as far as the eye can reach. All the great commercial buildings lie on the left bank of the Thames. The Fish-market (Billingsgate), a new structure, the Coal Exchange, are rapidly passed one after the other; and the Tower, square and massive, with its irregular out-buildings and its famous Traitor's-gates, terminates the boundary of the City."

The voyage is continued, and described with much picturesque effect, down to Gravesend. In his descriptions of our chief thoroughfares there is less scope for picturesque details, but there is more minute information,—especially relating to "the West End." As Mr. Cunningham approaches less fashionable localities, however, his care, or his interest, flags,—and we meet with several strange errors. Thus, "adjoining Spitalfields, on its western side, is Clerkenwell." This statement would sadly puzzle a foreigner; seeing that not only does the populous parish of Shoreditch but the scarcely less populous parish of St. Luke intervene,—indeed, a full mile and a half must be traversed from the one to the other. The diagram of the main City thoroughfares on the same page displays similar inaccuracy:—for Mile End Road is made to commence at the very end of Leadenhall Street, and the Commercial Road also. Now, to intelligent foreigners these errors are of greater moment than mistakes as to "Tyburnia" or Belgravia; for in the presence of the great Palace of Industry the produce of the Spitalfields looms and the Clerkenwell workshops takes high rank, while the Docks offer more attractions to the inquirer than the Club-houses or Almack's.

The 'General Hints to Strangers' are good,—but from their curiously miscellaneous character they seem almost like cross-readings. Thus—

"Saturday is the aristocratic day for sight-seeing. Monday is generally a workman's holiday. Take the right hand side of those you meet in walking along the streets. The Electric Telegraph Office is at Lothbury, near the Bank; the branch offices are at Charing-cross, at Knightsbridge, and at the Crystal Palace. Never listen to those who offer 'smuggled' cigars in the street. Beware of mock auctions at shops. Avoid gambling houses or 'hells.' Gambling is illegal in England, its professors are low rogues and cheating blacklegs, and the police are instructed to make seizures of those found playing. Beware of drinking the unwholesome water furnished to the tanks of houses from the Thames—good drinking water may be obtained from springs and pumps in any part of the town by sending for it. To find the direction of a 'west-end friend,' consult Webster's Royal Red Book, which only gives the names of private persons, price 2s. 6d."

There are some wholesome directions respecting the refractory cabman. The recommendation, however, to "take his number and summons him," is one which mere sojourners in London would do well, we think, to avoid; seeing that when the trouble and delay are considered, they would find—although they might incidentally obtain a view of the inside of a police office—that "*le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*."

On the important points of lodging and good living the directions are very specific:—Mr. Cunningham being apparently solicitous that London should still maintain her old pre-eminence as that celebrated "*pays de Coccagne*" where the pigs ran about ready roasted, and the geese



cried aloud "come, eat me." The list of dining-houses famous for particular dishes is carefully made out; but it is with tantalizing minuteness added, that, "after all, the stranger who wishes to see city feasting in all its glory should procure an invitation to one of the banquets of some of the city companies in their own halls." Now, as these festivals occur but three or four times in each year, and the halls are almost filled with the members, this recommendation, addressed to a stranger in London, is almost like recommending him to obtain the *entrée* of Buckingham Palace. We have known instances in which great exertion and influence have been inadequate to obtain an admission. How far the writer's knowledge of these dinners extends we know not, but we know that such dishes as "the swan, the crane, and the ruff" would greatly astonish the diners there, and be viewed as poor substitutes for their accustomed turtle and venison.

The introductory chapter being ended, a description of the Crystal Palace and its unrivalled contents succeeds,—which, in a few pages, affords an admirable epitome. The Royal Palaces and the chief West-end residences are next described. These are abridged from the 'Handbook of London'; but afford much useful information,—especially as to the picture galleries. The parks, and various public buildings, follow. Indeed, in most that relates to modern London,—especially the West-end,—Mr. Cunningham acquits himself well;—but in descriptions of the City, or of older localities, he is often at fault. Thus, although the notion that Julius Cæsar had aught to do with the Tower is given up,—still, that the White Tower was built by William the Conqueror rests on but an apocryphal foundation. The story, too, of Clarence having been drowned in a butt of Malmsey should be placed with that of the lady who died through pricking her finger. Among the list of old churches worthy of notice, those of St. Catherine Cree and St. Andrew Undershaft should have been mentioned, and also St. Giles', Cripplegate;—nor should it be forgotten that in the pleasant, almost country-looking, churchyard of the latter the best specimen of old London Wall may be seen. From the list of foreign churches the Dutch Church in Austin Friars ought by no means to have been omitted. It is the nave of the church of the Augustine Friars, and a fine specimen of the perpendicular Gothic. Some years since a very fine collection of ancient letters, together with autographs of many of the Reformers, were kept with the church books there.

In the account of Bunhill Fields there is a strange blunder, in representing it as formed on the site of "the great pit of Finsbury":—since that, it is well known, was at Holywell Mount,—which even a hundred years after was viewed with such terror by the inhabitants of London, that in summer weather few would walk near it. Bunhill Fields became a cemetery somewhere about the time of the Protectorate; and that it could not have been a burial-ground for persons dying of the plague in 1665 is abundantly proved by the fact that even within fourteen years from that time Dr. Goodwin and other eminent Puritan divines were buried there. In the account of the Artillery Company there is as great a blunder:—for they are represented as derived from "the old City Trained Bands." Now, these were quite distinct,—being the armed force of the City; but the Artillery Company were in the reign of Henry the Eighth an archer band, incorporated by charter, and possessing peculiar privileges. The account of the City begins, laughably enough, with the assertion that "it was commonly called Cockaigne"; and the doggerel lines said to have been composed

by Hugh Bigod are given as sooth, with the emendation in the last line of,

I would not set a button by the King of Cockneie.

Curious phraseology and curious English for the thirteenth century.—We have also Minshew's veritable story of the cock neighing. The account of the City companies is tolerably correct. The statement that the Grocers were formerly united with the Apothecaries is, however, inaccurate. As importers of drugs and drysalters as well as of spices, the Grocers necessarily dealt in medicines, but it was merely for sale. In early times physicians always compounded their own medicines,—purchasing simples in Bucklersbury or drugs from the Grocers, as they needed:—nor was it until the reign of James the First that the class of medical men termed apothecaries were known. It was then that their company was formed,—and "the hog in armour," as common parlance designated the rhinoceros, was taken as their crest.

In the account of the Drapers' Company, notice is taken of the still existing garden which "Ward commends in his 'London Spy' as a fashionable promenade an hour before dinner time." It was, however, fashionable almost a century and a half earlier; for in the late Mr. Gage's interesting history of Hengrave we find, among other items of the Countess of Bath's expenses, early in the reign of Elizabeth, money lost by her "when playing at bowles in Drapers' Garden." This is a spot well worthy notice, for its sudden and most pleasant contrast to the din and bustle around. Few passers by the end of Throgmorton Street, even though dwellers in London, are aware that there, not even a stone's throw from Capel Court, is "a green pleasure," with smooth turf, and pretty fountain, and fine old trees, vividly recalling those ancient days when each stately mansion, though in the heart of the City, had its indispensable "garden plot," its pleasant piece of greenery. The fine picture in the council-room of Drapers' Hall, attributed to Zuccherò, and engraved by Bartolozzi, considered as a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots and her son, has been certainly greatly mistaken. Mary fled from Scotland when James was only a few months old, and they never met again. Besides, we have evidence that James was a miserably feeble and rickety child; but the boy in this remarkably fine picture is stout and well made, and even in countenance far superior to what we may imagine James could ever have been. We are, therefore, greatly inclined to consider the portraits to be those of Anne of Denmark and Prince Henry. Those acquainted with old portraits will doubtless remember that Anne's style of head-dress greatly resembles Mary's,—and that her general style of feature, though very inferior, was not greatly dissimilar:—while the face of the boy has a very strong resemblance to the authentic portraits of Prince Henry. The account of the pictures and statuary at Goldsmiths' Hall might have been enlarged:—Nixon's statues of the Seasons are well worthy of notice.

Lists of eminent persons born in London, or buried there, follow. Some will perhaps smile to find among "the celebrities" whose burial place is worth a pilgrimage such names as "La Belle Stuart," Nell Gwynne, Judge Jeffries, Cocker, Hoyle, Joe Miller, and Jack Sheppard! Strangely enough, the celebrated John Wilkes is designated as "Jack Wilkes." A list of houses in which eminent persons lived, succeeds. This, however, is seldom of much value unless the identical house were remaining:—besides, many lived in half a dozen places. Thus, although Milton lived in Petty France, yet his finest sonnet was written at his garden house in Aldersgate Street, while the citizens were toiling past his very window to the earthworks

thrown up at Mount Mill, just beyond,—and his 'Paradise Lost' was wholly composed in Artillery Walk, Bunhill. Among "places and sites connected with remarkable events," we have some amusing entries. Thus, "Maiden Lane, Covent Garden" is duly pointed out as the scene of Andrew Marvel's cold mutton; "the Black Jack public-house" is immortalized by Jack Sheppard's leap; there is "the house in Arlington Street where Lord Nelson and his wife quarrelled;" "No. 49, Connaught Square, Edgeware Road, supposed site of Tyburn gallows;" and we congratulate the fortunate owner of No. 49 on account of the interesting associations connected with his dwelling.

The maps of the principal thoroughfares and squares, with the streets leading from them on the alternate pages, is a very good arrangement for the stranger,—and the short notices opposite each will be found very useful. The "Diary of London Occurrences for 1851-2," which concludes the volume, is, however, rather puzzling. It begins in May,—consequently the purchaser has three months already past; and the remainder consists of prophetic announcements, "few and far between,"—and some of which may, after all, not be fulfilled. Thus, we have "Sept. 1st, London very empty,"—perhaps it may be quite the reverse this year. "Nov. 30, Advent Sunday, Crystal Palace to be taken down,"—this, we trust, is a false prophecy. It is in any case a curious event for a Sunday. January presents almost a blank,—February a complete one,—and so on to the end of April, where the calendar and the book ends.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the book contains much information for the sojourner and sight-seer, especially in respect to amusements:—while the guidance and information of an intelligent friend can supply the rest.

*The Mormons; or, Latter-Day Saints. With Memoirs of the Life and Death of Joseph Smith, the "American Mahomet."* Illustrated with Forty Engravings. Office of the National Illustrated Library.

HAD A Rabelais or a Swift told the story of the Mormons under the veil of allegory, the same portion of mankind would probably have entered their protest against the extravagance of the satirist. The name of the mock hero, the ignorance and want of character of his family, the low cunning of his accomplices in the fraud, the open and shameless vices in which he indulged, and the extraordinary success of the sect founded by his enthusiasm—would all have been thought too obviously conceived with a view to ludicrous effects. Joseph Smith is indeed a curious comment on the age. His revelations should be a lesson to the orthodox in both hemispheres. That the Smiths—the family of the prophet—were far below the usual level of intelligence in America, is not denied by their followers. That their private lives would not bear looking into, they themselves admitted. With a Danton-like audacity, the new prophet at once and for ever silenced such enemies as adduced his ignorance, his vices, and his debts as militating against his prophetic character, by acknowledging all these to the fullest extent, and extracting from them an argument in favour of his larger share of divine grace. A prophet who could not spell—a bible full of the grossest errors of grammar—might seem strange anomalies to the children of this world; but Joseph reminded his disciples—as George Fox had done on a similar occasion,—that God does not stand in need of human learning,—probably never having heard how finely South had already disposed of the fallacy when he replied—"If God do not stand in need

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of human learning, still less does He stand in need of human ignorance."

But, it is alleged, if the Book of Mormon be a forgery, it is not the forgery of a man utterly devoid of letters. This is true. Gibbon doubted whether Mohammed could write; yet it is confessed, even by Christian scholars, that the Koran is one of the most eloquent of books, and the very model of pure and nervous Arabic. Now, in spite of its errors of grammar and its absurdities of doctrine, the Book of Mormon is a clever book. It exhibits no slight acquaintance with history and archæology,—and has a facility of invention not to be hoped for in the work of a man entirely illiterate. But then arises the question,—Did Joseph Smith write it? We set aside the story of the supposed finding of the golden plates from which he told his disciples that he translated it;—not because we feel bound to reject the idea of ancient writings being discoverable in America—but from an entire unacquaintance with any mode by which an illiterate man could faithfully translate the terms of a forgotten language. On this point there has been much discussion in America; and the evidence in explanation of the fraud practised by Smith is in our opinion complete and satisfactory. The real author of the Book of Mormon was, it appears, a Rev. Solomon Spaulding,—who wrote it in the first instance as a romance. Its entire history is given, and the means whereby it came into the possession of Joseph Smith are described, in the following statement, by Mr. Spaulding's widow.—

"As the *Book of Mormon*, or *Golden Bible* (as it was originally called) has excited much attention, and is deemed by a certain new sect of equal authority with the Sacred Scriptures, I think it a duty which I owe to the public to state what I know respecting its origin. \* \* \* Solomon Spaulding, to whom I was united in marriage in early life, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was distinguished for a lively imagination, and a great fondness for history. At the time of our marriage, he resided in Cherry Valley, New York. From this place, we removed to New Salem, Ashtabula County, Ohio, sometimes called Conneaut, as it is situated on Conneaut Creek. Shortly after our removal to this place, his health failed, and he was laid aside from active labours. In the town of New Salem there are numerous mounds and forts supposed by many to be the dilapidated dwellings and fortifications of a race now extinct. These ancient relics arrest the attention of the new settlers, and become objects of research for the curious. Numerous implements were found, and other articles evincing great skill in the arts. Mr. Spaulding being an educated man, and passionately fond of history, took a lively interest in these developments of antiquity; and in order to beguile the hours of retirement, and furnish employment for his imagination, he conceived the idea of giving an historical sketch of this long-lost race. Their extreme antiquity led him to write in the most ancient style, and as the Old Testament is the most ancient book in the world, he imitated its style as nearly as possible. His sole object in writing this imaginary history was to amuse himself and his neighbours. This was about the year 1812. Hull's surrender at Detroit occurred near the same time, and I recollect the date well from that circumstance. As he progressed in his narrative, the neighbours would come in from time to time to hear portions read, and a great interest in the work was excited among them. It claimed to have been written by one of the lost nation, and to have been recovered from the earth, and assumed the title of "Manuscript Found." The neighbours would often inquire how Mr. Spaulding progressed in deciphering the manuscript; and when he had a sufficient portion prepared, he would inform them, and they would assemble to hear it read. He was enabled, from his acquaintance with the classics and ancient history, to introduce many singular names, which were particularly noticed by the people, and could be easily recognised by them. Mr. Solomon Spaulding had a brother, Mr. John Spaulding, residing in the place at the time, who was

perfectly familiar with the work, and repeatedly heard the whole of it read. From New Salem we removed to Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania. Here Mr. Spaulding found a friend and acquaintance, in the person of Mr. Patterson, an editor of a newspaper. He exhibited his manuscript to Mr. Patterson, who was very much pleased with it, and borrowed it for perusal. He retained it for a long time, and informed Mr. Spaulding that if he would make out a title-page and preface, he would publish it, and it might be a source of profit. This Mr. Spaulding refused to do. Sidney Rigdon, who has figured so largely in the history of the Mormons, was at that time connected with the printing office of Mr. Patterson, as is well known in that region, and as Rigdon himself has frequently stated, became acquainted with Mr. Spaulding's manuscript, and copied it. It was a matter of notoriety and interest to all connected with the printing establishment. At length the manuscript was returned to its author, and soon after we removed to Amity, Washington county, &c., where Mr. Spaulding deceased in 1816. The manuscript then fell into my hands, and was carefully preserved. It has frequently been examined by my daughter, Mrs. McKenstry, of Monson, Massachusetts, with whom I now reside, and by other friends. After the book of Mormon came out, a copy of it was taken to New Salem, the place of Mr. Spaulding's former residence, and the very place where the Manuscript Found was written. A woman preacher appointed a meeting there; and in the meeting read and repeated copious extracts from the book of Mormon. The historical part was immediately recognised by all the older inhabitants, as the identical work of Mr. Spaulding, in which they had all been so deeply interested years before. Mr. John Spaulding was present and recognised perfectly the work of his brother. He was amazed and afflicted that it should have been perverted to so wicked a purpose. His grief found vent in a flood of tears, and he arose on the spot, and expressed to the meeting his sorrow and regret that the writings of his deceased brother should be used for a purpose so vile and shocking. The excitement in New Salem became so great, that the inhabitants had a meeting, and deputed Dr. Philastus Hurlbut, one of their number, to repair to this place, and to obtain from me the original manuscript of Mr. Spaulding, for the purpose of comparing it with the Mormon Bible, to satisfy their own minds, and to prevent their friends from embracing an error so delusive. This was in the year 1834. Dr. Hurlbut brought with him an introduction and request for the manuscript, which was signed by Messrs. Henry Lake, Aaron Wright, and others, with all of whom I was acquainted, as they were my neighbours when I resided at New Salem. I am sure that nothing would grieve my husband more, were he living, than the use which has been made of his work. The air of antiquity which was thrown about the composition doubtless suggested the idea of converting it to the purposes of delusion. Thus, an historical romance, with the addition of a few pious expressions, and extracts from the sacred Scriptures, has been construed into a new Bible, and palmed off upon a company of poor deluded fanatics as Divine."

The Sidney Rigdon here mentioned became next to Smith himself the most important man among the Mormons. Similar evidence as to the contents of the Spaulding MS. was given by the partner, by several private friends, and by the writer's brother,—all of whom had heard it read, and were familiar with its contents. The facts thus graphically detailed have of course been denied,—but have never been disproved. Indeed, without them it is impossible to explain the hold which Rigdon always possessed on the Prophet; for he was of himself a poor creature, without education and without talents,—which latter Smith was not. At one time, a critical moment in the history of the new church, a quarrel arose between the accomplices; but it ended in Joseph having a "revelation" in which Rigdon was raised by divine command to be co-equal with himself, having plenary power given to him to bind and loose both on earth and in heaven.

The story of the Mormons, as apart from that of their founder and leader, has many elements of interest. Setting aside the ignorance which could allow them to accept superstitions so gross, and the stern enthusiasm which became as offensive to the outer world, there is little to excite reprehension in their conduct. They suffered persecution manfully and with a rare patience. They devoted themselves to the labours of the field with unequalled industry and success. They bore the miseries and vicissitudes incident to the lot of a people against whom almost every hand was stretched forth with a fortitude that melted the heart of many a sworn enemy. In fact, they proved once more that however dark the places in which it may be found wandering, there are certain grand and indestructible elements in human nature which no delusion, no superstition can wholly destroy. The tale of the poor Mormons, persecuted in their churches, massacred in their mills and meadows, driven by fire and sword from the cities reared with the toil of their hands, journeying with their sick and dying, their young and old, through the great prairies towards the Rocky Mountains, whenever it shall be properly written, will command a generous tear from many who spurn the gross delusions to which they have submitted their faith and fortunes.

With the building of the Nauvoo Temple, incomparably the finest structure in America—the expulsion from Illinois—the settlement at Deseret—the foundation of schools and colleges—our readers are already familiar from former reports in our columns. We give an extract describing the death of the prophet and the cause which led to that catastrophe. It is necessary to premise that the doctrine of the “spiritual wife” was first broached by Sidney Rigdon; but there is good ground for supposing that Smith was himself an early convert to his colleague’s theory, though for obvious reasons he professed to discountenance it in public.—

"Dr. Foster, a Mormon, and member of the Danite band, or society of the 'Destroying Angels,' organized in Missouri for the defence of the 'Saints,' having been absent from home, had suddenly returned without giving notice to his wife, and found the carriage of the Prophet at the door. Having been cut off from the church, and having, it is alleged, had previous suspicions of an improper intercourse between Joseph and his wife, he questioned Mrs. Foster as soon as Smith took his departure, when the lady confessed that Joseph had been endeavouring to persuade her to become his 'spiritual wife.' \*\* Dr. Foster lent himself to the designs of the excommunicated party, and, in conjunction with a person named Law, commenced the publication, in the city of Nauvoo itself, of a newspaper called the *Expositor*. In the first number they printed the affidavits of sixteen women, to the effect that Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, and others, had endeavoured to convert them to the 'spiritual wife' doctrine, and to seduce them under the plea of having had a special permission from Heaven. This was somewhat too daring, and Joseph Smith, in his capacity of Mayor of Nauvoo, immediately summoned the aldermen, councillors, and other members of the corporation to consider the publication. They unanimously declared it to be a public nuisance, and ordered the city marshal to 'abate it forthwith.' A body of the Prophet's adherents, to the number of two hundred and upwards, sallied forth in obedience to this order, and proceeding to the office of the *Expositor*, speedily rased it to the ground. They then destroyed the presses, and made a bonfire of the papers and furniture. Foster and Law fled for their lives, and took refuge in Carthage, where they applied for a warrant against Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and sixteen other persons known to have aided and abetted in putting down the *Expositor* office. The warrant was granted and served upon the Mayor of Nauvoo. He refused to acknowledge its validity, and the constable who



served it was marched out of Nauvoo by the city marshal. The authorities of the county could not suffer this affront to the law; and the militia were ordered out to support the county officer in arresting the two Smiths and their sixteen confederates. The Mormons in Nauvoo fortified the city, and determined to fight to the last extremity in support of the 'Prophet.' The brethren from all parts of the country hastened to give assistance. Illinois, like Missouri, divided itself into two great camps, the Mormons and the anti-Mormons, and the circumstances were so menacing that Mr. Ford, the Governor, took the field in person. In a proclamation to the people of Illinois, he stated that he had discovered that nothing but the utter destruction of the city of Nauvoo would satisfy the militia and troops under his command, and that if he marched into the city pretexts would not be wanting on their part for the commencement of slaughter. Anxious to spare the effusion of blood, he called upon the two Smiths to surrender peaceably, pledging his word and the honour of the State that they should be protected. He also called upon the Mormons to surrender their public arms, and upon the Nauvoo legion to submit to the command of a State officer. The Mormons agreed to the terms, and Joseph and his brother surrendered to take their trial for the riot, and for the destruction of the office of the *Expositor*. The 'Prophet' had a presentiment of evil, and said, as he surrendered, 'I am going like a lamb to the slaughter, but I am calm as a summer's morning; I have a conscience void of offence, and shall die innocent.' While in prison at Carthage, another writ was served upon him and Hyrum for high treason against the State of Illinois, on an information in which the principal witness was the Higbee already mentioned, and whose hostility to Joseph had not ended at the trial before the Court of Nauvoo. As the mob breathed vengeance against both prisoners, and as the militia very indecently sided with the people, and were not to be depended on in case of any violence being offered to the two Smiths, the Governor was requested by the citizens of Nauvoo and other Mormons to set a guard over the gaol. On the morning of the 26th of June, 1844, the Governor visited the prisoners and pledged his word to protect them against the threatened violence. It now began to be rumoured among the mob that there would be no case against the Smiths on either of the charges brought against them, and that the Governor was anxious they should escape. A band of ruffians accordingly resolved that as 'law could not reach them, powder and shot should.' About six o'clock in the evening of the 27th, the small guard stationed at the gaol was overpowered by a band of nearly two hundred men, with blackened faces, who rushed into the prison where the unfortunate men were confined. They were at the time in consultation with two of their friends. The mob fired upon the whole four. Hyrum was shot first, and fell immediately, exclaiming, 'I am a dead man.' Joseph endeavoured to leap from the window, and was shot in the attempt, exclaiming, 'O Lord, my God.' They were both shot after they were dead, each receiving four balls. John Taylor, one of the two Mormons in the room, was seriously wounded, but afterwards recovered."

This tragic end, though unrelieved by any fine touch of chivalry, dignity, or sentiment, was the best incident in the impostor's career. Yet thousands believe this man to have been a prophet, and his followers have actually founded a State! Twenty years ago Smith had not gained a single follower out of his own family:—at this moment the Mormons count upwards of 300,000 communicants in England and America. The number of those who leave England every year to join their brethren of Deseret amounts to more than 2,500.

The volume from which we have made the above extracts is, so far as we know, the first attempt to tell in a connected way the story of the Mormons. It is called on the title-page 'A Contemporary History,'—but it would have been better described as "A collection of papers on the History of the Mormons." Probably nine-tenths of the work consist of extracts from books and newspapers:—the whole being bound to-

gether by a brief thread of commentary. As in other volumes of this anonymous series, we observe evidence of a variety of hands:—the last chapter, especially, is marked by a certain vein of speculation quite foreign to the manner of the writer or writers of the previous portions. Thus we miss all trace of the unity of history. But the volume is both curious and profitable reading. The real interest of a work dealing with such a topic must almost of necessity lie in its "documents." As yet, the history of the Mormons is too loose, recent and inchoate to be properly written; but in the mean time this body of papers will give the reader a sufficient knowledge of the rise and progress of the sect to satisfy the first cravings of a philosophical curiosity.

*Moneys received and paid for Secret Services of Charles II. and James II., from 30th March, 1679, to 25th December, 1688.* Edited by John Yonge Akerman. Printed for the Camden Society.

Mr. Akerman is an excellent numismatist and antiquary,—and a skilful angler, who writes pleasantly on the enjoyments of fishing:—but we have yet to learn that he knows so much of the age of Charles the Second as should have recommended him for selection by the Camden Society to edit a volume like this. There is a presumption on the face of the publication of his own distrust in this matter,—as he has avoided all pretence of communicating original information. There is not a single note in the volume,—and it wants at least three hundred to be properly understood. The editor has been content with printing the MS. entire,—prefixing a short and, but for a great blunder about the Duchess of Portsmouth, sensible introduction to the volume,—and adding a capital Index of "persons," "places," and "matters." We have, however, we repeat, the MS. entire; and we are grateful to the Society for not making a selection,—for many of the commonest entries are among the most curious, and an abridgment in other than well-informed hands would have been a sorry failure.

"The book which is now laid before the members of the Society [says Mr. Akerman] contains an account of moneys received and expended for what are termed 'the secret services' of King Charles II. and King James II., from the 30th March, 1679, to the 25th December, 1688. The account was rendered by Henry Guy, Esq. some time after the accession of William III., probably under an order from the new government. The Accountant acknowledges to have received during the nine years and three quarters to which his account relates, the sum of 565,573*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, and the account now printed sets forth the expenditure of the whole of that large sum, except a balance of 341*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* . . . The volume is transcribed from a manuscript book in the possession of William Selby Lowndes, Esq., of Whaddon Hall, Bucks, to whom it has descended from his ancestor, William Lowndes, Esq., of the Bury, near Chesham, Secretary of the Treasury in the reign of Queen Anne."

We have several printed volumes of household expenses,—and some of moment in illustration of manners and customs. 'The Roll of Expenses of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I.' has been edited by Mr. Hudson Turner,—'The Jockey of Norfolk Book of Expenses,' by Mr. Payne Collier,—and the 'Northumberland Household Book,' by Bishop Percy. Other volumes, of a character more akin to Mr. Akerman's publication, occur in the 'Elizabeth of York' and 'Henry the Eighth' volumes, edited by Sir Harris Nicolas,—and in the 'Privy Purse Expenses of Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James the First,' edited by Mr. Cunningham. None, however, can be so justly called secret service expenses as the volume before us:—yet

the expenses here given in detail must be understood rather as the secret Treasury or Ministerial expenditure than as the personal expenses of the two sovereigns under whose "directions they were made." If we would look for the privy purse and personal expenses of King Charles the Second and James the Second, we must go to the accounts of Will Chiffinch and Bap May,—not to the accounts of Sir George Downing or Mr. Guy. But these, unfortunately, are not known to exist in detail,—though we ourselves remember to have seen a roll of Will Chiffinch's expenditure on account of King Charles the Second, very characteristic of the merry monarch and the duties of the Keeper of the Closet and the Page of the Back Stairs.

After this brief description of the volume, we will proceed to group some of the more interesting entries together,—keeping the two reigns separate, and supplying such elucidatory notes as our own leisure and columns will enable us to give. We wish we could have added the quarters in which the payments were made,—but this would have swelled our extracts to an unnecessary length.

The following entries relate to the latter part of the reign of Charles the Second, 1679-1685.—

To Edward Griffin, Esq., Treasurer of the Chamber, to be paid over to John Lacy, assignee of Charles Killigrew, Master of the Revels, for two plays acted before his Majesty in Febr'y and March 1678/9, 20*l.*  
To Randall McDonell, for a black his Matie bought of him, 50*l.*  
To Coll. Theophilus Oglethorpe, for the Dutches of Richmond's equipage into France, 500*l.*  
To Rupert Dudley, son to his late highness Prince Rupert, bounty, 100*l.*  
To Miles France, as of freegift and royal bounty in respect of his services about the Plott, 50*l.*  
To Willm. Morgan, cosmographer, bounty, for his encouragement in taking an actual survey of the cities of London and Westminster, and describing the same in a Mapp, 200*l.* [It is engraved, and is very valuable.]  
To — Genaro [Guercino's disciple and nephew], for painting at Windsor Castle, 160*l.*  
To Sir Charles Cottrell, Master of the Ceremonies, for the coach he bought, which his Matie gave to the Morocco Ambassadors, to be by him presented to the Emperor of Morocco, 212*l.*  
To Gideon Roger, for embellishing a l're with all his Matie armes, &c., to be sent to the Czar of Russia, 10*l.*  
To Gideon Roger, for writing, flourishing and embellishing, partly in gold, a l're sent to the Emperor of Fez and Morocco by Coll<sup>d</sup> Kirke, 10*l.*  
To Gideon Roger, for writing and flourishing, partly in gold, a letter to the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, sent by his Ambassador, 10*l.*  
To Gideon Roger, for writing, flourishing and embellishing and guiding the subscription and labells of a l're sent to the Czars of Russia by their mess, 10*l.*  
To Robert Seignior, for a clock bought of him, and set up in the Treasury Chambers, for the use of the Commissioners of his Mat's Treasury, 20*l.*  
To Wm. Chiffinch, for so much money he paid Saml. Watson, for a clock he sold his Matie, which shows the rising and setting of the sun and moon, and many other motions, 215*l.*  
To Wm. Chiffinch, to be by him paid over to John Fitch, for building a little house in St. James's Park for the dog-keeper, and a kennel for the dogs, and a new ducey in the park, 162*l.* 10*s.*  
To Richard Topham, to be by him paid over to the Countess of Manchester, for her lodgings in Whitehall, wh his Matie bought for the Duke of Grafton, 600*l.*  
To Walter Baynes, bounty in regard of the damages he sustained in being arrested by the late Earl of Shaftesbury, 5*l.*  
To John Tucker, one of the minor canons of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Westminster, for the fees due to the said church and officers thereof, for the funeral charges of Prince Rupert, 64*l.* 10*s.*  
To James Gray, for and towards the funeral charges of Thos Killigrew, deceased, 50*l.*  
To the Earle of Favrsham, for the burial of Mrs. Godolphin, dec'd, late maid of honour to the Queen, 110*l.*  
To Richard Ashfield, gent., given by his Matie as an encouragement and towards the charge of printing the manuscript of Dr. Willm. Howell's Gen'l Institution of History down to Wm. the Conqueror, 200*l.*  
To Antonio Verrio, bounty, 200*l.*  
To Antonio Verrio, bounty, 200*l.*  
To Robt. Squibb, admx to Eliz. daughter of Sir John Lawson dec'd, being intended to be in part of her arrears due on her annuity of 250*l.* per ann. payable at the Exchequer, 40*l.*  
To Capt. Jeffery Hudson, as of free gift and royal bounty, 50*l.*  
To Capt. Jeffery Hudson, as of free gift, 20*l.*  
To Mr. Fleetwood Sheppard, 300*l.*  
To Fleetwood Sheppard, as of free gift, 200*l.*  
To John Dryden, poet laureate, on his an'ty, due at Lady-day, 1679, 50*l.*  
To Roger le Strange, 160*l.*  
To John Baptista Draghi, bounty, 50*l.*



The Lady Sussex of the following extracts was Lord Chesterfield's daughter by the Countess of Castlemaine, and Lady Lichfield King's daughter by the same imperious Countess. Gosling was the founder of the famous banking-house (Gosling's) still transacting business in Fleet Street.—

To Richard Bokenham, in full for several parcels of gold and silver lace, bought of William Gosling and partners, on 2nd May, 1674, by the Duchess of Cleveland, for the wedding clothes of the Lady Sussex and Lichfield, 640*l.*

To Henry Coape, late one of the copartners of Peter Pretty and others, mercers, in full, for wares bought of them by the Duchess of Cleveland for the wedding clothes of the Lady Lichfield and Sussex, 55*l.* 11*s.*

To Nicholas Fownes, mercer, in part of 642*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* for wares bought by the Duchess of Cleveland for the weddings of the Ladies Lichfield and Sussex, 100*l.*

To Nicholas Fownes, in further part of 642*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, 100*l.*

To John Dods-worth, ... in part of 1,082*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, for lace and other things bought of John Eaton for the wedding clothes of the Ladies Lichfield and Sussex, by the Duchess of Cleveland, 182*l.*

To John Dods-worth, in further part of 1,082*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, 100*l.*

To Richard Bokenham, laceman, for himself and partners, in further part of 200*l.* for lace bought of them by Mrs. Mary Kirk, for wedding clothes of the Ladies Lichfield and Sussex, 50*l.*

To Benj. Drake, in full of a bill for millinery, wares, &c. bought of him by the Duchess of Cleveland for the wedding clothes of the Ladies Lichfield and Sussex, 312*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

The following entry is our earliest extract from the payments made by James the Second.

To James Jennings, bounty, for bringing out of Scotland the standard of the late Earl of Argyll, with other things and letters, 50*l.*

The following relate to the Duke of Monmouth, and contain a little history complete in themselves.—

To Richard Lord Lumley—viz. 5,000*l.* for the persons that discovered and took the late Duke of Monmouth and brought him to his said Ma'y; 500*l.* for the person that discovered and took Lord Lord Grey and brought him to said Ma'y; and 144*l.* 19*s.* for the fees paid for passing warrants, and to the officers of the Exchequer for the fees on receiving the said 5,000*l.*, 5,644*l.* 19*s.*

To Anthony Thorold and Samuel Dassel, that came from Lyme, in Dorsetshire, to bring tidings that the Duke of Monmouth was there landed in hostile manner, each of them 20*l.* in free gift, 40*l.*

To Philip Calderatt 100*l.*, and Capt. Thomas Bichley 100*l.* bounty to them for bringing an account that the late Duke of Monmouth was taken, 200*l.*

To Robert Young, bounty, for the charge of his journey to bring his Majesty the colours of the late Duke of Monmouth, 10*l.*

To Weston Gore, bounty for his service in bringing notice of the taking of Ford, Lord Grey, 50*l.*

To John Smith, bounty for his service, for what charge he had been in at supplying and furnishing the guards kept on the rebels that were imprisoned in the castle and brixwell of Taunton, with candles and coles since July 1685, by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the soldiers there, 24*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*; John Rossiter, 187*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; and William Snow, in right of his wife, late Rachael Pin, 213*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in full, for brought by them respectively furnished to the said prisoners—in all, 485*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

To Wm. Darnell and Patrick Whitty, two of the yomen of the guard, and John Darnell, viz. 27*l.*, for so much paid by them to four persons hired to assist them in looking after Mr. Ferguson and others, and in apprehending Reginald Tucker, John Smith (the counterfeit Duke of Monmouth), and Thomas Splice; 13*l.* paid by Darnell and Whitty to others, for attending in their rooms; and the remaining 20*l.* bounty to them all three, for their encouragement, 60*l.*

To Amy Farant, bounty, for giving notice to the Lord Lumley where the Duke of Monmouth lay concealed, whereby he was apprehended, 50*l.*

The Katherine Elliott of the following entries was, we believe, the Mrs. Elliot of whom we have so clever a portrait, by Riley, at Hampton Court, and of whom hitherto nothing has been known but her name.—

To the Earl of Feversham, bounty, 1,200*l.*

To the Duke of Grafton, bounty, 500*l.*

To Rupert Dudley, Esq., bounty, 100*l.*

To Isabella, Countess Dowager of Roscommon, bounty, 500*l.*

To Sir George Etheridge, bounty, 200*l.*

To Sir Samuel Morland, bounty, 200*l.*

To Henry Savile, Esq., bounty, 150*l.*

To Colonel Henry Sidney, bounty, 250*l.* 6*s.*

To the Duke of Grafton, bounty, 1,000*l.*

To the Duchess of Mazarine, bounty, 1,000*l.*

To the Lord Churchill, for so much due to him at 2*l.* per cent. gratuity for 3,000*l.* to 29th September 1684, 80*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

Paid to the Earl of Feversham, bounty, as by the acquaintance of the said Earle, and a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual of the said late King James the Second, dated the 9th of October, 1685, doth appear, the sum of ten thousand pounds; 10,000*l.* [This was after Sedgemoor where the Earl commanded.]

To James Graham, Esq., to be paid over to the eldest Duchess of Richmond, bounty, 100*l.*

To Katherine Elliott, his said Ma'ties nurse, 100*l.*

To Francis Kennaston, being intended to be a part of the arrears due on the pension of 250*l.* per annum granted by King Charles II. to Eliza, his wife, one of the daughters of Sir John Lawson, dead, 50*l.*

To Capt. William Legg, being so much laid out and expended for a dinner for the loyal apprentices of London that brought the address to his said late Majesty, 15*l.*

To Rupert Dudley, Esq., bounty, to enable him to go into Germany into the Emperor's service, 400*l.*

To Francis Sandford, Lancaster Herald, being intended to be by him laid out and expended in and for the compiling of a book of the ceremonies of the Coronation, 100*l.*

To Francis Sandford, Lancaster Herald, to be by him laid out and expended in the compiling of a book of the ceremony of the Coronation, 200*l.*

To Claudius Bardon, that is to say, 25*l.* in full of 50*l.*, which King Charles II. intended to give him as an encouragement for compiling, engraving, and printing a book, entitled the Treasury of Arithmetick, and 12*l.* 10*s.* in full of 25*l.*, which was intended to be bestowed on him for the use and service afore expressed, 37*l.* 10*s.*

To Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, to be by him paid over to Mr. Grumball for the draught of the Rye House, 10*l.*

To James Menzies, verger of the chapel on Hounslow Heath, in satisfaction of so much money by him disbursed for repairing the said chapel from the 27th of March, 1680, to 3rd of September last, 31*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

That James the Second recollected his brother's dying recommendation, "Do not let poor Nelly starve," the following entries afford new and ample evidence. They have been used by Mr. Cunningham in his 'Story of Nell Gwyn.'

To Ellinor Gwynne, bounty, 500*l.*

To the said Ellinor Gwynne more, 500*l.*

To Richard Graham, Esq., to be by him paid over to several tradesmen, creditors of Mrs. Ellen Gwynne, in satisfaction of their debts, for which the said Ellen stood outlawed, 729*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

To Sir Stephen Fox, for so much by him paid to Sir Robt. Clayton in full of 3,774*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, for redeeming the mortgage of Bestwood Parke, made to Sir John Musiers, to settle the same upon Mrs. Ellen Gwynne for life, and, after her death, upon the Duke of St. Albans and his issue male, with the reversion in the Crown, 1,256*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

To Roger Hewitt upon the like sum that would have become due at Christmas last to Mrs. Ellinor Gwynne, dec'd., on a pension of 1,500*l.* per ann., in the name of Francis Gwynne, Esq., to re-imburse so much money paid by Sir Stephen Fox for the funeral of the said Mrs. Gwynne, 375*l.*

To John Gachen, bounty in consideration of his service in attending on the Duke of St. Alban's, 1,000*l.*

To Sidney, Lord Godolphin, in part of 1,500*l.*, which his said Majesty allowed the Duke of St. Alban's towards his expenses in the campaign in Hungary, 500*l.*

To Roger Hewitt for the use of the Duke of St. Alban's, on his allowance of 1,500*l.* per ann., for half a year ended at Midsummer last, 750*l.*

Here are other entries,—and all of moment.—

To Benedetto Gennari, viz. 150*l.* for a picture representing the Nativity of our Lord, for the great altar in the chapel at Whitehall, and 20*l.* for two pictures representing Our Saviour and the Blessed Virgin, for the new vestry, 170*l.*

To Rene Cousin for carving and gilding several works within the chapel at Whitehall, 27*l.* 19*s.*

To Anthony Vertnick for the carving work of the tabernacle and the degrees in the side chapel at Whitehall, 87*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

To Rene Harris, by advance, the same being intended to be employed in the making and buying a new organ for the chapel in Whitehall, 200*l.*

To Francis Riva, being intended to be by him paid over to Ben dicto Genari for several pictures by him drawn and delivered for the chapel at Whitehall, 450*l.*

To Rene Harris for fitting and repairing an organ for the chapel in Whitehall, and for altering and repairing an organ for the chapel at Windsor, and removing that organ from Winchester thither, 137*l.* 13*s.*

To Rene Harris, in full payment for making and finishing the organ in the chapel at Whitehall, 600*l.*

Dr. Waagen will be pleased to meet with the earliest notice yet discovered of the repairs which Rubens's famous ceiling underwent as early as the reign of James the Second.—

To Parry Walton, in satisfaction of his extraordinary pains in repaying all the pictures in the ceiling in the Banqueting House, at Whitehall, 212*l.*

Here are the only entries relating to the hero of a well-known book, and to the author of the book also.—

To Count de Grammont, being sent by the Most Christian King to compliment his Ma'tie on the birth of the Prince of Wales, being the value of a thousand guineas, a present to the said Count, 1,083*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

To Anthony Hamilton, bounty, 200*l.*

James was kind to his brother's daughter by Moll Davis, the famous dancer at the Duke's Theatre.—

To Anne Countess Dowager of Marischall, the same being intended to buy the wedding cloaths of the Lady Mary Tudor, 1,000*l.*

From the following extract, Charles Tylour, it will be seen, must not be confounded, as he has hitherto been, with Henry Kepee.—

To Charles Tylour, bounty, for delivering to his Majesty the Cross of Edward the Confessor, which he found in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, 50*l.*

The Benjamin Simons of the following extract was the son, probably, of Thomas, or of his brother, Abraham Simons, the famous gravers, of whom so little is known.—

To Benjamin Simons, for his pains and charge in engraving the Privy Seal, and for silver and a case for the same, 26*l.* 11*s.*

That Dryden held another office than those mentioned by Malone and Scott was known before Mr. Macaulay published the fact. Here is further confirmation of the same.—

To John Dryden, collector of the duties upon Cloth in the port of London, for one year's salary ended at Christmas, 1685, 5*l.*

James was so pleased, it is said, with the performance of 'The Plain Dealer,' that he paid the debts of its author. This is curiously confirmed in the book before us.—

To Wm. Wycherley, bounty, to enable him to pay his debts, to redeem him out of prison, 50*l.*

Few things are more remarkable in this really instructive publication than the keen recollection entertained by the two brothers of the services of all who had assisted in the memorable escape of King Charles the Second after the battle of Worcester. There are payments to Pope, Duke Darcy, Carlos, Phillips, the widow of Mansell, (all left unexplained by Mr. Akerman), with entries of annuities to the Penderells,—extending to their widows and even to their grandchildren. Whenever Blount's 'Boscobel' and Charles's own account of his escape shall be reprinted, the editor may derive much assistance in his task from the Secret Service Expenses as set forth in this highly curious volume.

The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France. By A. de Lamartine. Division II. Vizetelly & Co.

In the second division of his history, M. de Lamartine carries the reader into the Allied camps and the exiles' retreats. The whole family of the Bourbon princes are there introduced to his familiar acquaintance. It is clearly no affectation in the writer to say that his "heart is interested in that forgotten generation."

The living and the dead, the males and the females, the direct and the collateral branches of the royal house are all painted by him in romantic and attractive colours. He dwells with poetic ardour on their personal beauty—their goodness of heart—their devotion to France. The heroic line of Condé receives his warmest admiration; and, with one remarkable exception, he finds in every man and woman claiming to be of the blood of St. Louis and Henri Quatre some portion of that divinity which is supposed to hedge a king. But towards the Orleans branch he maintains a cold reserve. He calls Louis Philippe's birth "ambiguous"—without, however, pronouncing an opinion on the curious story of Marie Petronilla, which is already familiar to our readers [see ante, p. 397]. The point is probably reserved for more detailed treatment in coming volumes. Some of the pictures of the royal princes appear to us on the whole drawn with great subtlety and fidelity; but there is perceptible throughout a desire—amiable and pardonable in the friend, but not allowed to the true historian—to make the utmost of whatever virtue and intelligence can be discovered, in and to palliate and excuse their weaknesses, their vices, and their ignorances. M. de Lamartine, however, is not a vulgar flatterer. His partiality for the Bourbons does not lead to indiscriminate adulation; as his account of Louis the Desired—the historian's favourite in the royal family—on the eve of his restora-

tion, sufficiently attests. But we have not room to extract it.

Of all the tragic episodes of the revolutionary war, perhaps none has held so large a place in the memories of Europe as the execution of the young Duke d'Enghien. His youth, his name, his innocence, his high bearing, the manner of his seizure, and the celerity of his doom, have contributed to lend an attraction to his melancholy story which is often denied to fields of slaughter where better men perish in thousands prematurely. The story has been often told; but never, that we remember, with the point, minuteness, and dramatic energy of M. de Lamartine's narrative. We are tempted to condense and connect together as many pages as will serve to bring the chief features of this terrible crime before our readers.—

"The Duke of Bourbon adored his son, and brought him up to war from the earliest age, as a child of the camp, under the tents and in the campaigns of the emigrants. Nature had fitted the young prince in every way for a soldier; he was born a soldier, and breathed nothing but heroism; he wished to purchase with his sword, and by the shedding of his blood alone, his rank in the army of his grandfather, whose aide-de-camp he was, and the esteem of his companions in arms and in exile. His handsome features, in which were blended the feminine grace of the Orleans family and the martial enthusiasm of the Condés, his blue eyes, his aquiline nose, and the Spanish ovality of his face, the expression of frankness on his lips and in his gestures, the youthful bloom of his cheeks, his affable and friendly disposition towards the young men of his age, his graceful horsemanship, his tall stature when on foot, his bravery in battle, and his ardour in the pursuit of pleasure,—had made him the favourite of the army. \* \* At the age of twenty-two, the Duke d'Enghien possessed the practised instincts of war, and the *coup d'œil* of a general. At that early age he already commanded the cavalry of the army. On the disbanding of the army of Condé, he conducted a detachment of it into Russia, and the young Princess Charlotte de Rohan, whom he loved, and whom he voluntarily carried with him through all the chances of war, followed him on his journey, and returned with him. The love which he cherished for her, and his passion for war, prevented him from following his grandfather and father to their retreat in London. He wished to remain in retirement, far away from courts, but always in sight of France, and near the scene of war, should it again break out. He travelled through Switzerland with the companion of his youth, and returned to settle with her at Ettenheim,—a village in the territory of Baden. He here reposed in obscurity, in love, and in rustic employments, after the seven years of fighting and activity which had matured him at so early an age. Several friends of his house, left behind by his father, and some of the aides-de-camps of his wars, lived retired in the same village, and shared his simple and innocent amusements. \* \* A short time afterwards, the plots of Georges, of Pichegru, and the trial of Moreau, strewed with suspicions and with blood the first steps of Napoleon towards empire. His life seemed to be threatened by the triple complicity of the Jacobins, of the emigrants, and of his rivals in glory, Moreau and Pichegru, who were impelled to crime by jealousy of his increasing power. This was the time when members of the police, who were sold, and traitors at once to both parties, engaged, in London, in secret conspiracies, and exaggerated them by falsehoods, in order to resell them at a dearer rate in Paris. All was a whispered rumour, snares, concealed or suspected, distrust, arrests, sentences of death and executions around the future Emperor. \* \* Georges, who had been vainly sought after for three weeks in Paris, was discovered and surprised on the evening of the 9th of March. On being interrogated by Réal, he avowed that he had come to Paris to carry off the First Consul by main force, but not to assassinate him; that he had been connected with St. Réjant, the plotter of the attempt at assassination in the Rue St. Nicaise; but that St. Réjant, in constructing the infernal machine, had exceeded his instructions, which merely required

him to recruit a number of determined horsemen—to attack Bonaparte's escort during one of his excursions out of the city, and take the dictator prisoner to London; that nothing was yet ready for this enterprise; and that they awaited the expected arrival of a prince in Paris for its consummation. This prince, in the imagination of Bonaparte and of the police, could be none other than the Duke d'Enghien; and another deposition of Lérédant confirmed this erroneous conclusion. This conspirator, a friend of Georges, said that he had seen, at Chaillot, in the house where Georges lived incognito, a young man, whose name was kept secret, and who was elegantly dressed, of handsome features and aristocratic manners; and that he had imagined this young man to be the prince expected by the conspirators. It was not known, until long afterwards, that this young man whose exterior and whose mysterious appearance had struck Lérédant, was the Count Jules de Polignac."

Bonaparte, resolved to strike his enemies with terror, commanded General Ordener to cross the Rhine with 300 dragoons and 30 mounted gendarmes, invest the village of Ettenheim, and seize the prince and all his papers.—

"Ordener set out on the same night, that of the 10th and 11th of March, and arrived on the 12th at Strasbourg. He held a council on his arrival with General Leval, Charlot, the colonel of gendarmes, and the commissary of police, and they resolved to precede and facilitate the nocturnal expedition by a minute reconnoitring of the scene of action. An agent of police named Stahl, and a non-commissioned officer of gendarmes, named Pfersdoff, both born on the German bank of the Rhine, were despatched on the instant, and marching all night, arrived at eight o'clock in the morning at Ettenheim. They strolled, with an affectation of indifference, which ill concealed their curiosity, about the house of the Prince, in order to make themselves well acquainted with the approaches to it; but their faces, which were unknown to the Duke's servants, their walk for no apparent purpose, and their scrutinizing looks awakened suspicion, as if by a presentiment. The Prince's valet-de-chambre, concealed behind a window, observed these two strangers walking round the walls, and intently noting the objects of their mission. He called another of the servants of the house, named Cannone, and communicated his anxieties to him. Cannone was an old soldier and companion of the prince from his earliest infancy. He had fought with him in all his campaigns, and had saved his life in Poland, by covering him with his sabre and his person. He fancied that he remembered having somewhere seen the face of Pfersdoff, and thought he recognized in him a gendarme in disguise. He hastened to inform the Prince of the suspicious appearance of these two observers, and of the conjectures which he had formed on the features of Pfersdoff; but the Prince, with the thoughtlessness of his age, disdained to pay any attention to these symptoms of espionage. Nevertheless, an officer of his army, named Schmidt, who was then with him, went out and accosted Stahl and Pfersdoff, and questioned them with an appearance of unconcern, pretending that he was going their way, and accompanied them for more than a league; but at last seeing them take a road which led into the interior of Germany, instead of returning towards the Rhine, he felt reassured, and returned to tranquilize the servants and retainers at Ettenheim. But the anxieties of love are not so easily set at rest as those of friendship. The Princess Charlotte de Rohan, informed in the morning of the suspicious appearance of these prowlers around the house of the Prince, was filled with a presentiment of danger, and begged he would take warning from these indications, and absent himself for a few days from a residence where he was so evidently watched, and possibly with a criminal intention. Out of affection for her, rather than from uneasiness on his own account, the Duke consented to absent himself for two or three days, and it was settled that he should set out the third morning after, on a long hunting excursion in the forests of the Grand Duke of Baden, during which the suspicions of his betrothed would be either dissipated or verified; but it was fated that the third morning should not dawn on him in Germany. \* \* On the evening of the 14th, General Ordener,

accompanied by General Fririon, chief of General Leval's staff, and by Charlot, colonel of gendarmes, set out in the dark towards the ferry of Rheinau on the Rhine, and found there, at the appointed hour, the 300 dragoons of the 26th, fifteen ferry-men, the five large boats, and, lastly, the thirty mounted gendarmes destined to be employed in the violation of dwellings and seizure of persons, in an expedition more worthy of lictors than of soldiers. The Rhine was crossed in silence at midnight, and the column, unperceived during the sleep of the German peasants on the right bank, and guided by different roads, arrived, as the day was breaking, at Ettenheim. The spies, whom Ordener and Charlot had brought with them, pointed out to the gendarmes the houses which were to be invested. \* \* The Duke d'Enghien, who had spent the evening before at the house of the Prince Rohan-Rochefort, with the Princess Charlotte, had promised her to absent himself for a few days, to allow time for the plots against his safety, of which she was apprehensive, either to evaporate or be unravelled. He was accordingly about to start at sunrise, with Colonel Grunstein, one of his friends, on his hunting excursion for several days. He had already left his bed, and was dressing himself, and preparing his arms. Grunstein, contrary to his usual custom, had slept under the same roof with the Prince, that he might be the sooner ready to escort him. This companion of his own on the battle-field and in the chase, was also half dressed, when the tramp of horses and the sight of dragoons and gendarmes made the rest of the household start from their sleep. Féron, the most familiar servant of the Prince, flew to the chamber of his young master, and announced to him that the court yard and garden were surrounded at every outlet by French soldiers, and that the officer commanding them was loudly calling on the servants to open the doors, declaring that in case of refusal he would have them broken open with hatchets. 'Well then, we must defend ourselves,' exclaimed the undaunted young man, and saying these words he seized his double-barrelled fowling-piece, ready loaded with ball for the chase, while Cannone, his other servant, animated with the same determination as his master, possessed himself of another loaded fowling-piece, and Grunstein entering the chamber at that moment, armed in a like manner, the whole then darted to the windows to fire. The Prince levelled at Colonel Charlot, who threatened the door, and was about to stretch him dead on the threshold, when Grunstein, perceiving on all sides a host of helmets and sabres, and seeing another detachment of gendarmes already masters of one of the wings of the chateau, seized the barrel of the Prince's fowling-piece, and throwing the gun upwards, showed the Duke d'Enghien, by signs, the uselessness of resistance against such overwhelming numbers, and prevented his firing. 'My lord,' he said, 'have you in any way committed yourself?'—'No,' replied the Duke.—'Well then, that being the case, do not attempt a hopeless struggle. We are hemmed in by a complete wall of troops. See how their bayonets glisten on every side.' The Prince was turning round to reply to these words, when he beheld Pfersdoff, whom he recognised as the spy of the day before, accompanied by gendarmes with presented carbines rush into his room. He was followed by Colonel Charlot, who, with his soldiers, seized and disarmed the Prince, together with Grunstein, Féron and Cannone. The Duke, as we have seen, was ready to set out, and was thus lost by the delay of only a few moments. He was dressed in the costume of a Tyrolean hunter, wearing a handsome gold laced cap, with long gaiters of chamois skin buckled at the knees; and the manly beauty and dauntless expression of his features, heightened by the excitement of the surprise, and determination to resist, struck the soldiers with astonishment. In the midst of such a scene, and the tramp of feet and clatter of arms in the house, the sound of a disturbance without for a moment inspired the Prince and his followers with a hope of deliverance. Loud cries of fire issued from the village, and these cries were re-echoed from house to house, like a tocsin of human voices. Windows were thrown open, and doorways filled with the inhabitants aroused by the invasion of the French. Half naked mechanics were seen running to the steeple to ring the bells, and summon



the peasants to vengeance. Colonel Charlot, however, had them seized, and also arrested the master of the hounds of the Duke of Baden, who, on hearing the disturbance, was hastening to the house of the Prince, and who was told by Charlot that what was taking place had been mutually agreed upon by the First Consul and his sovereign. On hearing this falsehood, the excitement of the inhabitants subsided, and they submitted, with looks of sorrow and expressions of grief, to the misfortune of a young man who had rendered himself an object of the deepest regard. \* \* The Prince was dragged away from his residence, without being permitted to take a last farewell of her whom he left swooning and in tears."

We will not linger on the incidents of the journey to Paris. Bonaparte had determined on the Duke's death, and his ministers and judges received their instructions to that effect. The midnight trial, the despicable meanness of the tribunal, the heroic attitude of the young Condé, are vividly depicted in this volume: but we pass on to the dénouement of the plot.—

"As soon as the judgment was pronounced, and even before it was drawn up, Hullin sent to inform Savary and the Judge-Advocate of the sentence of death, in order that they might take their measures for its execution. It seemed as if the time was equally pressing to the tribunal as to those who awaited their decision, and as if an invisible genius was hurrying along the acts, formalities, and hours, in order that the morning's sun might not witness the deeds of the night. Hullin and his colleagues remained in the hall of council, and drew up at random the judgment they had just given; and this short and unskillfully prepared document (summing up a whole examination in two questions and two answers) terminated with the order to execute the sentence forthwith. Savary had not waited for this order to be written before he prepared for its execution, and had already marked out the spot. The court and the esplanade being encumbered with troops, by the presence of the brigade of infantry, and the legion of gendarmes d'élite, no safe place could be found there in which the fire of a platoon did not run the risk of striking a soldier or a spectator. No doubt it was also feared that too great publicity would thus be given to the murder in the midst of an army; that the scene of the execution was too distant from the place of sepulture; and that feelings of pity and horror would pervade the ranks at the sight of this young man's mangled corpse. The moat of the chateau, however, offered the means of avoiding all these dangers, as it would conceal the murder as well as the victim. This place was accordingly chosen. Harel received orders to give up the keys of the steps and iron gateways, which descended from the towers and opened on the foundation of the chateau, to point out the different outlets and sites, and to procure a gravedigger to commence digging a grave while the man for whom it was intended still breathed. A poor working gardener of the chateau, named Bontemps, was awakened, and his work pointed out to him. He was furnished with a lantern to guide him through the labyrinth of the moat, and light him while he dug it up. Bontemps descended with his shovel and pickaxe to the bottom of the moat, and finding the ground all about dry and hard, he recollected that they had begun to dig a trench the evening before, at the foot of the Queen's Pavilion, in the angle formed by the tower and a little wall breast high, for the purpose, it was said, of depositing rubbish in it. He accordingly went to the foot of the tower, marked out in paces the measure of a man's body extended at length, and dug in the earth that had been already moved a grave for the corpse they were preparing for it. The Duke d'Enghien could have heard from his window, over the humming noise of the troops below, the dull and regular sound of the pickaxe which was digging his last couch. Savary, at the same time, marched down and arranged slowly in the moat the detachments of troops who were to witness this military death, and ordered the firing party to load their muskets. The Prince was far from suspecting either so much rigour or so much haste on the part of his judges. He did not doubt that even a sentence of death, if awarded by the commission, would give occasion for an exhibition of magnanimity

on the part of the First Consul. He had granted an amnesty to emigrants taken with arms in their hands; how could it be doubted, then, that he who pardoned obscure and culpable exiles would not honour himself by an act of justice or clemency towards an illustrious prince, beloved by all Europe, and innocent of all crime? He had been taken back, after his interrogatories and his appearance before the military commission, into the room where he had slept. He entered it without exhibiting any of that fright which prisoners experience in the anxiety and uncertainty of their sentence. With a serene countenance and unoccupied mind, he conversed with his gendarmes, and played with his dog. Lieutenant Noirot, who was on guard over him, had formerly served in a regiment of cavalry commanded by a colonel who was a friend of the Prince of Condé. He had also seen the Duke d'Enghien, when a child, sometimes accompany his father to reviews and field-days of the regiment; and he reminded the Prince of that period and these circumstances of his youth. The Duke smiled at these reminiscences, and renewed them himself by other recollections of his infancy, which mingled with those of Noirot. He inquired, with a curiosity full of interest, about the career of this officer since that epoch; of the campaigns he had made; of the battles in which he had been engaged; of the promotion he had received; of his present rank, his expectations, and his partiality for the service. He seemed to find a lively pleasure in this conversation on the past with a brave officer, who spoke to him with the accent and the heart of a man who would gladly indulge in pity, were it not for the severity of duty. A noise of footsteps, advancing slowly towards the chamber, interrupted this agreeable and last indulgence of captivity. It was the commandant of Vincennes, Harel, accompanied by the brigadier of the gendarmerie of the village Aulfort. This friend of Harel's had been permitted to remain in one of the commandant's rooms, after having ordered the Prince's supper, and from thence he had heard or seen all the events of the night. Harel, agitated and trembling at the mission he had to fulfil, had permitted Aulfort to follow and assist him in his message to the prisoner. They saluted the Prince respectfully; but neither of them had the firmness to acquaint him with the truth. The dejected attitude and trembling voice of Harel alone revealed to the eye and to the heart of the Prince a fatal presentiment of the rigour of his judges. He thought they now came for him only to hear his sentence read. Harel desired him, on the part of the tribunal, to follow him, and he went before with a lantern in his hand, through the corridors, the passages, and the courts it was necessary to cross, to arrive at the building called the 'Devil's Tower.' The interior of this tower contained the only staircase and the only door descending to, and opening into, the lowest moat. The Prince appeared to hesitate two or three times on going into this suspicious tower, like a victim which smells the blood, and which resists and turns back its head on crossing the threshold of a slaughter-house. \* \* Harel and Aulfort preceded the Duke in silence down the steps of the narrow winding staircase, which descended to a postern through the massy walls of this tower. The Prince, with an instinctive horror of the place, and of the depth beneath the soil to which the steps were leading him, began to think they were not conducting him before the judges, but into the hands of murderers, or to the gloom of a dungeon. He trembled in all his limbs, and convulsively drew back his foot, as he addressed his guides in front:—"Where are you conducting me?" he demanded with a stifled voice. "If it is to bury me alive in a dungeon I would rather die this instant."—"Sir," replied Harel, turning round, "follow me, and summon up all your courage." The Prince partly comprehended him, and followed. They at length issued from the winding staircase through a low postern which opened on the bottom of the moat, and continued walking for some time in the dark, along the foot of the lofty walls of the fortress, as far as the basement of the Queen's Pavilion. When they had turned the angle of this pavilion, which had concealed another part of the moat behind its walls, the Prince suddenly found himself in front of the detachment of the troops drawn up to witness his death. The firing party, selected for the execution, was separated from the rest; and the barrels of their mus-

kets, reflecting the dull light of some lanterns carried by a few of the attendants, threw a sinister glare on the moat, the massy walls, and the newly dug grave. The Prince stopped at a sign from his guides, within a few paces of the firing party. He saw his fate at a glance; but he neither trembled nor turned pale. A slight and chilling rain was falling from a gloomy sky, and a melancholy silence reigned throughout the moat. Nothing disturbed the horror of the scene but the whispering and shuffling feet of a few groups of officers and soldiers who had collected upon the parapets above, and on the drawbridge which led into the forest of Vincennes. Adjutant Pellé, who commanded the detachment, advanced, with his eyes lowered, towards the Prince. He held in his hand the sentence of the military commission, which he read in a low dull voice, but perfectly intelligible. The Prince listened, without making an observation or losing his firmness. He seemed to have collected in an instant all his courage, and all the military heroism of his race, to show his enemies that he knew how to die. Two feelings alone seemed to occupy him during the moment of intense silence which followed the reading of his sentence; one was to invoke the aid of religion to soothe his last struggle, and the other to communicate his dying thoughts to her he was going to leave desolate on the earth. He accordingly asked if he could have the assistance of a priest, but there was none in the castle; and though a few minutes would suffice to call the cure of Vincennes, they were too much pressed for time, and too anxious to avail themselves of the night, which was to cover everything. The officers nearest to him made a sign that he must renounce this consolation; and one brutal fellow from the midst of a group, called out, in a tone of irony,—"Do you wish, then, to die like a Capuchin?" The Prince raised his head with an air of indignation, and turning towards the group of officers and gendarmes who had accompanied him to the ground, he asked, in a loud voice, if there was any one amongst them willing to do him one last service. Lieutenant Noirot advanced from the group, and approached him, thus sufficiently evincing his intention. The Prince said a few words to him in a low voice, and Noirot, turning towards the side occupied by the troops, said:—"Gendarmes, have any of you got a pair of scissors about you?" The gendarmes searched their cartridge boxes, and a pair of scissors was passed from hand to hand to the Prince. He took off his cap, cut off one of the locks of his hair, drew a letter from his pocket, and a ring from his finger; then folding the hair, the letter, and the ring in a sheet of paper, he gave the little packet, his sole inheritance, to Lieutenant Noirot, charging him, in the name of pity for his situation and his death, to send them to the young Princess Charlotte de Rohan, at Ettenheim. This love message being thus confided, he collected himself for a moment, with his hands joined, to offer up a last prayer, and in a low voice recommended his soul to God. He then made five or six paces to place himself in front of the firing party, whose loaded muskets he saw glimmering at a short distance. The light of a large lantern containing several candles, placed upon the little wall that stood over the open grave, gleamed full upon him, and lighted the aim of the soldiers. The firing party retired a few paces to a proper distance, the adjutant gave the word to fire, and the young Prince, as if struck by a thunderbolt, fell upon the earth, without a cry and without a struggle. At that moment the clock of the castle struck the hour of three. Hullin and his colleagues were waiting in the vestibule of Harel's quarters for their carriage to convey them back to Paris, and were talking with some bitterness of Savary's refusal to transmit their letter to his master, when an unexpected explosion, resounding from the moat of the forest gate, made them start and tremble, and taught them that judges should never reckon upon anything but justice and their own conscience. This still small voice pursued them through their lives. The Duke d'Enghien was no more. His dog, which had followed him into the moat, yelled when he saw him fall, and threw himself on the body of his master. It was with difficulty the poor animal could be torn away from the spot, and given to one of the Prince's servants, who took him to the Princess Charlotte,—the only messenger from that tomb where slept the hapless victim whom she never ceased to deplore."



On this tragic scene, Venetian in all its essentials and accessories, M. de Lamartine makes some eloquent and indignant observations,—contrasting “the eternal pity” felt for “the victim” with the “implacable resentment of mankind against the assassin.” Very finely he remarks,—“the murderer has but his hour, the victim has all eternity.” The next volume of the series will deal with the brilliant period of the Hundred Days.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Characteristics of Literature, illustrated by the Genius of Distinguished Men.* By H. T. Tuckerman. First and Second Series.—Mr. Tuckerman, an American writer, known in his own country as the author of two or three volumes of sketches of some merit, writes in these two volumes a series of suggestive papers on various themes—wit, morals, philosophy, humour, idealism, and so forth—illustrated in the lives and writings of eminent men. Sir Thomas Browne is his philosopher, Mark Akenside his scholar, Steele his censor, Talfourd his dramatist;—this specification will show that the analyst has other objects in view than that of taking the highest types of the various classes which come within his survey. The development of his own notions seems to be the chief motive; and he probably adopts the semi-biographical form of his essay from an idea that it will thereby gain certain attractions not generally found in didactic and analytic writing. The criticisms are for the most part sound and moderate; but they exhibit no great extent of reading nor any profound and subtle appreciation of literary beauty. Sometimes they remind us of Channing,—of whose style Mr. Tuckerman is evidently an admirer; but they lack his clearness of thought and brilliancy of colour, his intensity of conviction and continual reference to fixed canons and principles.

*Education: National, Voluntary and Free.* By Joseph Fletcher.—Mr. Fletcher, known to all readers of books and papers on the Education question as one of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, in this elaborate and careful work argues in a calm and dispassionate manner the whole subject of secular and sectarian, free, national, municipal and voluntary schemes for instructing the people in the rudiments of knowledge. His conclusion is identical with that of Dr. Chalmers,—that the aid of the State should be given for secular instruction and for that only:—and he finishes with proposing the heads of a scheme based on this conclusion.

*A Manual of the Geography and History of Europe, past and present.* By F. H. Ungewitter, L.L.D.—One of those laborious compilations to be expected in these days only from a German scholar. Dr. Ungewitter is well known in his own country as a writer on popular geography, and the present work has the advantage of being prepared by him directly for the use of English schools and families. It contains an account of the area, population, surface, soil, natural products, manufactures, commerce, form of government, naval and military resources, topography and history of each of the fifty-six States into which Europe is divided.

*The Chronology of Creation.* By Thomas Hutton.—The object of this huge tome—written and published in Hindistan—is to attempt to reconcile the text of Scripture with the records left by nature in the primary and secondary rocks. We fancy orthodox readers will condemn Mr. Hutton, as proving too much. He admits that aquatic animals were not preserved in the Ark, but gets out of the difficulty by assuming that creation went on after the Flood. Here are shoals a-head!

*Historical Sketches and Personal Recollections of Manchester.* By Archibald Prentice.—Mr. Prentice has been a resident in the manufacturing capital for many years, and is well qualified for his task of illustrating “the progress of public opinion from 1792 to 1832.”—These sketches appeared originally in the *Manchester Times*. They are of considerable local interest, and may profitably

engage the attention of some classes of readers at a distance.

*Wealth: how to Get, Preserve and Enjoy It; or, Industrial Training.* By Joseph Bentley.—Among reformers of the working classes Mr. Bentley occupies a position which he has won by his own energy and perseverance. His little manuals for popular reading are many, and on many subjects. He writes in a plain, straightforward manner; saying his say with a certain frankness and directness free from the incumbrances of style and grammar. On the whole, however, his advice to his “own order” is sound and practical in substance, whatever may be its defects as to form.

*The Idol-Shrine; or, the Origin, History and Worship of the Great Temple of Jugannáth.* By W. F. B. Laurie.—Mr. Laurie, who is known to readers of Anglo-Indian literature as a writer in the *Calcutta Review*, gives us in somewhat less than fifty pages a more connected and popular account of the extraordinary temple dedicated to the grand trio, Jugannáth, Balaráma and Subahdra, than we remember to have read in any other work on the subject. This worship is of peculiar interest just now from the relation in which Englishmen are placed towards its professors; and it is a subject on which no little error and misapprehension are abroad.

*Selections from Æsop, Xenophon, and Anæcreon, for the Use of Junior Forms in Schools.* By the Rev. L. P. Mercier.—A very nice collection of well-chosen extracts from easy Greek authors, carefully edited, and accompanied by notes adapted to meet the wants of such as are just beginning to construe. These notes would have been better placed at the end of the book. The pupil would then have been compelled to study them beforehand, instead of hastily consulting them up at class. A few exercises, founded upon Æsop and Xenophon, are given to be translated from English into Greek.

*Manual of Elementary Mathematics for the Use of Schools and Colleges. Part I., Arithmetic.—Manual of Natural Philosophy, designed for the Use of Students in the Universities. Part I., Mechanics.* By the Rev. J. A. Galbraith, A.M., and the Rev. S. Haughton, A.B.—The first title describes the first of a series of mathematical works by two Fellows and Tutors of Trinity College, Dublin. It is brief, but thoroughly scientific and complete. The definitions are clear and precise, the rules well stated, and the reasonings satisfactory. We are surprised that no rule is given for reducing fractions to the least common denominator,—and no explanation of the difference between mathematical and ordinary discount. There is a great deal of useful information on the subject of exchanges, and the weights and measures of different nations. On the whole, this is about the best and cheapest arithmetic that we have seen.—The second work is a summary of the essential principles of statics and dynamics, expressed with singular perspicuity and illustrated by suitable examples. We much prefer the proof here given of the parallelogram of forces to any other for students who are just beginning natural philosophy. The demonstrations in general are as short and simple as they can well be made. If the rest of the series be at all equal to the first two treatises it will rank very high.

*Albrecht Kirchoff—Contributions to the History of Bookselling in Germany.*—This unpretending little volume may be taken either as complete in itself, or as the first part of a work in which the author, if he find encouragement, intends to bring down to our own times the annals of the only trade indissolubly connected with literature. It is occupied with notices of the *incunabula* of the business of book-selling in the 15th and 16th centuries, as distinct from that of the printers; who, for some time after the invention of their art, we know, were themselves the only sellers of the productions of their presses. Before the era of Gutenberg, however, there are traces of dealers in MSS. established in various parts of the German Empire, as at Frankfort-on-the-Maine and at Hagenau;—and others appear to have visited the great annual fairs with their written wares long before printed books became current. The rise of a separate

traffic in the latter, however, dates not very long after the introduction of the Press,—from the Rynman establishment at Augsburg, before the close of the 15th century:—and before another hundred years had elapsed, it had become quite a distinct business. The bookseller, it is true, often was a publisher also;—but then he frequently used for his editions presses not his own; while he moreover sold the productions of other firms—as at present. The early notices of the gradual formation of this trade are collected with a degree of care and erudition which speak well for the attainments of the editor,—himself one of the craft which he learnedly describes:—and the characters of its elders often take more than a merely topical bearing from the circumstance that their profession was at first more closely allied to the learning which it circulated than it has been since mercantile elements grew predominant, from its increase as a lucrative and separate business. The substance of a collection like this is of course mainly antiquarian; and as it descends to later times, will become more and more restricted to a special interest. But in the opening of the inquiry the materials are not without some points of attraction for the student of literary history in general.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Arnold's (Rev. T. K.) Oration of Æschines, against Ctesiphon, &c. Arrington's Paganism's Triumph over Christianity, &c. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Chambers's Educational Course. "Drawing and Perspective Books." Chambers's Educational Course. "Natural Philosophy," 3 vols. 2s. Cockrell's Iconography of West Front of Wells Cathedral, 2nd ed. Connon's (C. W.) Spelling Book, 12mo. 6d. 4th ed. Cookson's (R.) The Geomorph Rambler, 12mo. 1s. 6d. 2nd ed. Cumming's (Dr.) Voices of the Night, 5th thousand, 7s. 6d. Encyclopedia Metropolitana, Vol. 16, "Hunt's Photography," &c. Grove's (C.) Engineering, 8vo. 10s. 6d. 2nd ed. Guy's (Josh.) Juvenile Letter Writer, 12mo. 1s. 6d. Hunt's Handbook to the Official Catalogues, Vol. 1, 12mo. 2s. 6d. Jones's (J. P.) Life and Character, 2nd ed. 8vo. 15s. 6d. London Catalogue of Books, 1850 to 1851, 8vo. 30s. 6d. Maddock's Cases of Pulmonary Consumption, &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d. 4th ed. Martin's (W.) Intellectual Expositor and Vocabulary, 1s. 6d. 2nd ed. Martin's (W.) Intellectual Spelling Book, 12mo. 1s. 6d. 2nd ed. Mary, Queen of Scots. History of, by J. A. Mizen, Vol. 1, 8vo. 12s. Parbury Library, Vol. 64, "Countess of Rodolstadt," by Sand, 1s. 6d. Parish Papers, edited by Rev. J. Armistead, Vol. 1, 12mo. 7s. 6d. Pascal's Provincial Letters, 12mo. 2s. 6d. (Collins.) Prentice's (A.) Historical Sketches of Manchester, 2nd ed. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Shier's (Dr. J.) Directions for Testing Cane-juice, post 8vo. 3s. 6d. Short Forms of Prayer for Family or Private Devotion, 12mo. 1s. 6d. Smith's (J.) Trade and Travels in the Gulf of Guinea, 3s. 6d. Stevenson's (R. H.) Chronicles of Edinburgh, 8vo. 5s. 6d. Greloud's French Grammar, 2nd ed. 12mo. 4s. 6d. 4th ed. Wansnotcht's Grammar of the French Language, 2nd ed. 4s. Winslow's (O.) Midnight Harmonies, new ed. 12mo. 2s. 6d. 4th ed.

#### RECENT AUTOGRAPH SALES.

The five days' sale of the autograph letters and other papers collected by Mons. A. Donnadieu realized 1,610l. 6s. 6d.:—more we believe than they were thought likely to fetch by competent valuers in such matters. Good things will, however, generally obtain good prices,—and M. Donnadieu's sale is certainly no exception to the rule. The collection had been formed with great judgment and liberality:—he bought the best, seldom haggled for price, and really did possess autographs of that character which collectors of a longer standing and even of equal liberality might look on with envy. Though the numerical strength of the collection consisted chiefly of autographs of foreigners, the English documents and letters realized the largest prices.

The highest sum given for any one lot was 51l. 9s. at which price the Contract of Marriage between Charles the First and the Infanta of Spain was knocked down to Mr. Thorpe.—The second highest price was 29l., at which sum the original Attestation of the Marriage of James the Second and Anne Hyde was acquired by Mr. Boone—we believe for the British Museum.—Following the market price of the value of M. Donnadieu's collection—the rarities sold in this order:—28l. for the Original Warrant directing the Lord Mayor of London to proclaim Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector, also bought by Mr. Boone for, as it was whispered, the British Museum;—25l. 10s. for a Warrant signed with the monogram of Richard the Third, bought by Mr. Boone;—21l. 10s. for the Duke of Monmouth's Letter begging Lord Rochester's intercession for his life;—21l. for a Letter from Katherine of Aragon to Charles the Fifth;—20l. for a Privy Council Warrant connected with the story of Lady Jane Grey;—17l. 10s. for the original of the following brief note from the unfortunate Earl of Essex to Queen Elizabeth:—"Hast paper

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to that happy presence whence only unhappy I am banished. Kiss that fayre correcting hand with lyes new plasters to my lighter hurt, butt with my greatest wound applyeth nothing. Say thou comest from mourning, languishing, despayring SX.—16l. 10s. for the very rare Signature of Henry the Fifth, the hero of Agincourt;—10l. for a Letter from Martin Luther to Spalatinus;—15l. for a Letter in the handwriting of the great Lord Bacon;—and 15l. for the well-known Letter from Sir Christopher Wren on the subject of the Monument erected to commemorate the Fire of London.

Other autographs sold as well. 6l. 2s. 6d. was given for a Letter of the Duke of Buckingham (Steenie);—12l. for the Signature of Catesby, one of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators;—13l. 10s. for the Signature of Queen Katherine Parr;—10l. 7s. 6d. for a few lines (most exquisitely penned) in the handwriting of Charles the First when a boy;—12l. for a Letter from Charles the Second to his sister, the Duchess of Orleans, dated the day after he had landed at Dover;—7l. for the Signature of Richard Cromwell, far from a common autograph;—11l. 5s. for the Signature of Edward the Sixth;—10l. 10s. for a single folio page in the handwriting of Richard Hakluyt;—13l. 5s. for the Signature of our Henry the Sixth;—14l. 5s. for a Letter in the handwriting of Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James the First;—6l. 6s. for a Letter of Locke's;—7l. for a Note in the handwriting of Sir Isaac Newton;—6l. 6s. for a Letter from Louis the Sixteenth to George the Third;—10l. 10s. (a large price) for the Signature of our English Mary the First;—10l. for the joint Signatures of Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley, very rare;—10l. 5s. for a Document signed by Molière, a signature of the rarest occurrence;—5l. 7s. for the Signature of Sir Walter Raleigh;—11l. 11s. for a Letter from Bristol by Prince Rupert;—10l. for a Letter in the handwriting of Rembrandt;—6l. 10s. for a Letter of Sir Robert Cecil's;—and 4l. 14s. 6d. for a Letter from Robert Nanteuil to Evelyn, whose portrait he engraved.

A few William the Third Letters—a portion of the set sold so cheaply in the same Rooms a few years ago—obtained high prices. Lord Strangford bought the larger number of the Endymion Porter Letters. His Lordship is, we believe, descended from Endymion Porter—and possesses the Vandeyk picture of Porter's family.

At a sale last week at Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson's, 4l. 4s. was given for the Sign Manual of King John of France, dated from Windsor;—and 1l. 1s. and 2l. 6s. for two characteristic Letters in the handwriting of the Duchess of Portsmouth, mistress of Charles the Second.

At another sale during the same week and in the same rooms, 3l. 16s. was given for a 50l. Bill drawn by Goldsmith on Garrick;—5l. 19s. for six short Notes from Addison to Ambrose Philips;—2l. 12s. for four short Notes from Sir Richard Steele;—and 33l. 10s. for 17,256 franks, many very curious.

We have already referred to the sale of the Titus Letters and Papers, including fifteen from Charles the First to Titus relative to his escape from Carisbrooke Castle. With the exception of what appears to be the earliest dated letter, the whole are in a disguised hand, partly in cipher and on divers sorts and sizes of paper. Some are signed "I,"—some coloured for "W,"—some (No. 7) "for yourselfe." With respect to the sawing of the iron bars, the King observes,—"I absolutely conceive this to be the best way." The whole Correspondence should be published, and the originals deposited in the British Museum.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, July 14.

On the day before yesterday I made one of a numerous and merry party invited by the directors of the Maria Antonia Railroad to be present at the opening of a newly-completed portion of their line. It may seem, perhaps, that the record of such a ceremony can have as little interest for Englishmen of the year of grace 1851 as that of the establishment of a new turnpike might have had for their grandfathers.

But notwithstanding that process of universal assimilation, and general defacement of national characteristics, which has been so largely insisted on, the fact is, that no function of human life, however low or however lofty—from eating a dinner to reasoning on a creed—is ever yet performed alike by the people of any two nations. Climate, race, government, and language will manifest their modifying influences; and on the occasion in question they produced some results and combinations which appeared to me worth a passing notice.

The simple facts of the matter may be told in very few words. The line in question is that which connects the cities of Prato and Pistoia, and is a continuation of that from Florence to the former town. The distance from Florence to Prato is about twelve miles, and that from the latter to Pistoia about eight. The entire distance lies through the lower Valdarno,—a perfectly level district at the feet of the most advanced spurs of the Apennine. The line has been undertaken by a company almost entirely English, and the works have been executed by an English contractor. The road was therefore delivered ready for public traffic on the day on which it had been promised some nine months since,—to the infinite astonishment of the Italians.

It was known on the morning of the 12th, the day of the ceremony of inauguration, that the five Governments concerned—viz., those of Rome, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Austria—had finally determined on the execution of a continuous line of rail from Rome, by Florence, to Bologna, Mantua, and thence to join the line from Venice to Milan. But a question most vital to the interests of the newly-opened portion of road from Prato to Pistoia has not yet been decided. This is, whether the above great line of communication between Northern and Southern Italy shall on passing northwards from Prato proceed by Pistoia, and there cross the Apennine by a pass called the Porretta,—or whether it shall strike into the mountains immediately on leaving Prato, and penetrate them by the valley of the Bizenzo. Of course it is a question of comparative engineering difficulties. But it is clear that the adoption of the latter course would be a fatal blow to the prosperity of the little fragment which was now to be opened. For, the traffic between Pistoia and Florence, together with that of the intervening district, I take to be wholly insufficient to make a railway a successful speculation, even though constructed at the very cheap rate of the one in question.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 12th the invited guests assembled at the station in Florence; and amid much beating of drums and blaring of trumpets, and after an infinity of running to and fro, all found the places assigned to them in the carriages, and away we went to Prato in about twenty-five minutes. The time occupied by the ordinary trains in this *trajetto* is a little more than half an hour. Another half hour, or thereabouts, carried us over the new line to the station at Pistoia; which we found gay with white and red hangings, flowers, flags, and more drums and trumpets. A long table was spread with cakes, ices, lemonade, and matters of that sort, exceedingly acceptable even at 10 A.M., on a fine July morning at the foot of the Apennine. All hands, accordingly, on arriving rushed from the carriages and made a tremendous onslaught on the cooling dainties.

Then was to take place the ceremonial itself which we were invited to witness,—the formal blessing, namely, of the engine and of the line by the Archbishop of Pistoia. So, when the ices were all demolished, a party of some dozen or so of priests in their robes appeared, and awaited the coming of the Archbishop in a little robing-room prepared for him. Meanwhile, a space on the rail was cleared in front of a raised dais,—and the engine, decorated with a profusion of flowers, was brought up to receive its benediction. Presently the archiepiscopal carriage with its four laced livery servants arrived; and, after a short time occupied in robing, the Archbishop, in mitre and flowing robes—preceded by priests bearing folio volumes, and lighted candles, and holy water-pots, and umbrellas, and other blessing tools—came out on the platform, and addressed himself to the task assigned. He

began to chant some form from a large volume, and the attendant priests from time to time to shout responses; but, whether from the mismanagement of the steam by a heretic British stoker, or whether, in the language of times more in keeping with the ceremony in performance, the devil was bodily present in the unhallowed machine,—so it was, that the huge monster took his blessing very fractiously,—and from a minute after the commencement of the performance to its conclusion never ceased to blow forth steam, and roar and spit and scream in a manner that utterly overpowered the utmost efforts of voice of those engaged in blessing it. To make the matter still worse, the band, which was stationed at some distance down the platform, and which was shut out from sight of what was going on by the surrounding crowd, supposed on hearing this irreverent behaviour on the part of the engine that the function was concluded,—and struck up as loud a polka as they could in order if possible to make themselves heard above the noisy monster. The scene produced may be imagined. The Archbishop might be seen by the nodding of his head and the movement of his jaws to be making bravely on with his work against all difficulties. The one priest who could see the book from which the bishop read, and watched his finger travel down the page, signalled to the others when to roar their response. They laughed to each other, put their fingers in their ears, and bellowed their utmost—in vain. Thus, however, the blessing was achieved; and the ill-behaved machine was hurried off by its keepers still spluttering and shrieking under the holy-water application like a veritable child of the evil one.

In the midst of the absurdity of the anomalous scene, it was pregnant with suggestions of interest to a thoughtful spectator. A young Sicilian, who stood next me in the crowd, remarked:—"He—the Archbishop—little dreams that he is giving his blessing to the instrument destined to be the means of his own destruction." Rome, however, is not blind to the tendencies of such innovations as the iron horse brings in his train. Though little able to comprehend the nature of the great results operated by the new agent of civilization, she has an instinctive perception of the coming light, like the darkness-loving reptile which retreats before it to the remotest corner of its lair, and would fain find a means of shutting it out. It is well known that the reluctant consent of the Roman government to the line above spoken of has been torn from it rather than freely given.

*Au reste*,—if railways must needs be, the priesthood would doubtless rather be called in to bless them than suffer them to remain wholly free from their interference in any way. For, it has in all ages been a part of the policy of Rome to have a finger in whatever pie mankind were for the time being most bent on baking. To me this strange meeting of the decrepit and the obsolete with the youthful and the vigorous seemed a putting of new wine into old bottles which was certain to shiver the latter into fragments. This roaring iron engine, a material force made ministrant to the highest spiritual ends—and this old bishop pattering his spells, whilom a transendant spiritual power degraded to a splotched material form—appeared to me no unfitting symbols of the present and the past.

That the past has yet its territory, however, was sufficiently proved by the attitude of many of the peasants who had collected by the roadside to see the train pass on its return to Florence.—I had some conversation with those in the same carriage respecting the ignorance and superstition of the labouring classes here at the present day:—and a young Florentine told me the following anecdote.—He had one day asked a farmer on his father's estate, whom he knew to be a very worthy man, why he did not, like his neighbours, sprinkle with whitewash the bunches of grapes by the roadside, to protect them from the depredations of passers-by. To which he replied, that he did not do it because the mischief done to the crops by the curses of the wayfarers, who were thus prevented from slaking their thirst by pilfering a bunch or so, was far greater than any loss from the grapes so stolen!

I will conclude my letter with a historiette



which is related and believed here just now. A version of it which I believe to be far from correct has found its way into some of the Continental and English journals.

A young man at the University of Pisa was mortally ill a few days since, and knew himself to be dying. He refused, however, all priestly aid,—would neither confess, nor have absolution nor extreme unction, nor desire any masses for his soul. Fearing, however, that his death under these circumstances might be made possibly to point a moral in exact contradiction to that which he wished might be drawn from it,—he obtained from a friend a solemn promise not to quit his body till it should be buried. Accordingly, when it was, as usual, consigned to a dead-house, there to await the hearse which at midnight was to carry it out of the city to the cemetery, the friend, armed with pistols, accompanied it, and began his watch. About an hour before midnight he heard a noise at the door; and a figure entered dressed *secundum artem* to represent the Devil, who stated that he was come for the body of the infidel wretch who lay there. The friend warned him to let the body alone. The devil persisted in laying hands—or claws, I suppose I should say—on it. The guardian, faithful to his trust, fired one of his pistols at the intruder,—and with a sad cry the devil fell dead! The young man rushed from the apartment; but at the door was seized by a company of priests, who were in waiting for their fellow who had played the devil to bring out the dead body.—The young man is in prison, and the process against him for the murder has begun.

This is generally believed to be true,—and most likely is so. But to ascertain with anything like certainty whether it is so or not, is far more difficult than the citizens of a land of newspapers and publicity would deem possible. T. A. T.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

AN effort is in progress in certain respectable quarters connected with the Banking profession, to obtain for the large and important class of persons engaged in the business of banking the advantages of a central representative body, to be called a "Banking Institute." The Actuaries, as our readers know, succeeded in organizing an "Actuaries' Institute" about two years ago; and on the whole, we believe, that their experiment has answered very well. The objects of the promoters of the Banking Institute seem to be comprehensive. They have in view ultimately, if not as a first step, the formation of a Provident and Mutual Guarantee Fund for the benefit of bankers' clerks; but their earlier operations would be confined to the usual routine of such associations,—as, the establishment of a library, the discussion of papers at periodical meetings, the publication of a journal, and the reprint of scarce and curious books on banking. It is also supposed that the Institute might become a kind of central committee for the protection of the Banking interest against invasions on the part of the Government or the Legislature, or from any other quarter. We should be disposed to look with favour on any attempt to organize more completely and scientifically any of the professions connected with practical commerce,—and within certain limits we can imagine that the profession of banking admits of as easy organization as any peculiar pursuit among us. We say within certain limits,—for it must be borne in mind that, unlike the profession of an actuary, the profession of a banker is not purely scientific. The business of a banker is essentially an active, every-day, and practical pursuit,—wherein, beyond a certain point, publicity is neither possible nor desirable. The bankers, too, are divided among themselves by the great jealousies which prevail between private and joint-stock banks. All these points should be maturely considered before any new institution of the nature of the proposed Institute is really set up. If we might venture to suggest a hint in the matter, it would be to the effect that perhaps as safe a ground to go upon as could be selected in the early stage of such an establishment would be, the institution of some examination, or series of examinations,

through which young men proposing themselves as bankers' clerks might be invited to pass,—receiving, of course, a certificate in accordance with the results of their examination. If the contemplated Institute could obtain sufficient weight to command respect for its certificate of proficiency, the foundation, perhaps, would be laid for more difficult and extended operations. Those who are desirous of learning further details of the new scheme will find them in the number of the *Bankers' Magazine* for August 1851.

The new Master of the Rolls (a Romilly) has returned a very favourable and courteous answer to the memorial presented by our leading authors asking for permission to search the records of the nation free of cost. He proposes to comply with the memorial "to some extent at once,—with a view to ultimate compliance with it entirely" if the measure with which he proposes to commence "shall be found to work satisfactorily."—Lord Mahon, as chairman of the memorialists, has written to acknowledge the value of the Master's concessions:—and there is to be a meeting of the memorialists on Monday to take the whole correspondence "into consideration."

In giving the particulars a fortnight since (*ante*, p. 832) of a statement which had made its way into the *Dundee Warder* professing to throw melancholy light on the fate of Sir John Franklin's missing Expedition, we warned our readers that it did not appear to be worthy of the slightest credit, and that the Admiralty disclaimed all knowledge of the facts so circumstantially detailed. It is now stated in the *John o'Groat Journal*, that inquiries into the matter have shown the narrative to be a hoax,—though its author has not yet been discovered. Lady Franklin is said to have been painfully affected at the first appearance of the paragraph,—but she was speedily shown the want of all characters of authentication. No such vessel as the *Flora* has, it is affirmed, arrived at Stromness,—or been at the whale fishery.

In reply to the remarks which we made, and hints which we gave, last week (*ante*, p. 852) respecting the 'Stradametrical Survey of London'—the first Part of which was then before us—we have received a communication from Capt. Shrapnell, involving certain explanations which he is entitled to have conveyed to our readers. The Captain says that the distances have been all measured with the greatest care by stadimeters,—wheels 36 feet in diameter, with double detecting meters, drawn by horse-power; and adds,—what we can well believe—that the time and labour expended have been immense. He says, too, that we have over-estimated the number of streets in London,—and that 2,800 would be nearer the amount. He affirms that his second Part will give the distance, not only from any street or square to any other,—but from any part of one street to any part of another. The exceptions are, where the streets are very long:—in which case he divides them into sections. Thus, Oxford Street is divided into five sections,—and will contain 14,000 different journeys. He adds that, though 6,200,000 distances, with their relative fares, have been named by him as intended to be given, he will endeavour to show 7,840,000. Certainly, we are at a loss to conceive any mode of tabulation which can give such vast results in a form at all available for ready reference,—and we still think our suggestions worthy of Capt. Shrapnell's consideration. But for the sake of what he has already so well done, and of the labour and ingenuity which he is at any rate expending on this work,—we think him entitled, as we have said, to give his own answer to the doubts which we have suggested. We will examine the second Part of his work with interest and curiosity when it shall appear.

The Copyright question, so far as the English courts of law are concerned, stands, as our readers will no doubt remember, thus.—The Court of Exchequer is at variance with the Court of Queen's Bench:—and the case on which the next decision will be made, is that of Murray v. Bohn with respect to the copyright of certain works of Washington Irving. Mr. Routledge, against whom it will be remembered that Mr. Murray had brought the law to bear, has, we are told, surrendered, and

admitted that he has injured the plaintiff to the extent of two thousand pounds. Mr. Bohn, however, stands out; and the point which he has now to prove in an English court of law is, priority of publication of Mr. Irving's works in America. Plaintiff and defendant have each, we are informed, sent a special commissioner over to America on the subject.

So rarely have Deans and Chapters afforded us an opportunity of ringing their praises, that the way in which Westminster Abbey has been exhibited during this Crystal Palace period must have a word of notice and approbation. It is true, the usual charge of sixpence is maintained for seeing the Chapels,—but this is felt to be proportionately a slight demand compared against the fresh privileges assigned to visitors. Instead of being hurried from chapel to chapel by one loquacious vergor, each chapel has a vergor of its own,—and the visitor is allowed to linger at his "own sweet will" among the monuments. Then, there is a German Guide for foreigners, and other Handbooks for sale within the walls than the dull and badly done publications the property of the vergers. The changes, commenced by Dean Buckland, have been completed by the Sub-Dean, Lord John Thynne.—Let us add, that the restoration of the Eleanor iron-work, and that of the gates to Henry the Fifth's Chantry, are recent doings within the Abbey deserving commendation.

We and others have, it seems, been wrong in our statements of the birth-place and the year of the birth of Dr. Lingard. He was born, it now appears, at Winchester, not Hornby,—and in 1771, not 1769. He was indebted to Dr. Milner, we are now also told, for the earliest recognition of his merits while still a boy.

The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Ordnance Survey of Scotland has just been printed. The Committee recommend:—1. That [as our readers already know] the six-inch scale be abandoned. 2. That the system of contouring be abandoned. 3. That the survey and plotting on the two-inch scale be proceeded with as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy, with a view to the publication, within ten years, of a one-inch map, shaded and engraved in a manner similar to the Ordnance one-inch Map of England, with as many elevations as possible given in figures. 4. That the survey be proceeded with steadily from south to north, as was the original intention. 5. That the suggestions made by Mr. Brunel be adopted.—The Ordnance Survey of Scotland commenced in 1809; and the Committee observe in their Report, that Scotland compared to England and Ireland "has been most unfairly dealt with, and has just grounds of complaint." Ireland has fared the best; for the Survey of England on the one-inch scale is still incomplete, and the Survey of Ireland has already been published,—aye, and on the six-inch scale.

Mr. Paxton says, that he has duly considered the outlay that would be requisite to put the Crystal Palace, as it now stands, into good condition for permanent use,—and has procured from Messrs. Fox & Henderson an estimate of the cost for removing all the boarded sides and substituting glass, and also for putting the roof and every other part in efficient repair,—and that this they engage to do at a cost of from 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.*

Mr. Silk Buckingham and Col. Torrens have each been placed, in respect of their contributions to literature, on the pension list, for sums of 200*l.* a year.

The Paris papers announce the death, on the 6th inst., of the Baron de Silvestre, a Member of the Academy of Sciences, and Perpetual Honorary Secretary of the Central National Society of Agriculture,—of the list of whose members at its foundation he was the last survivor. M. de Silvestre, in 1788, in company with M. Alexandre Brongniart and other young savans, founded the Philomathetic Society,—of which during a period of fourteen years, he was Secretary-General. The Baron died in his eighty-ninth year,—and on the 6th he was buried with that touching ceremonial which in France makes the chiefs of science



members at the grave of all those who have laboured in her cause and earned her honours.

The cause of Italy and that of Hungary have taken strong hold of English sympathies. Men of many parties join in the sentiment—liberal, radical, conservative, churchmen and dissenters,—the bar, the public and the platform. Yet, so far as the masses are concerned, this enthusiasm is founded more on impulse than on positive knowledge:—it is the instinctive reply of nature to a sudden exhibition of heroic qualities, rather than a logical judgment based on a complete acquaintance with all the causes of unquiet in the east and south of Europe. The public is now interested in Italy: it waits to be more fully instructed in its splendid and mournful story. A society of Englishmen—under the title of The Friends of Italy—has, we see, been formed with this precise object in view: proposing to itself by means of tracts, lectures, and public meetings, to promote in this country a correct knowledge of matters relating to the Italian people,—and to urge the cause of Italian freedom on the attention of Parliament. To use the words of the prospectus:—"It purposes nothing but what is strictly British. It proposes to act upon Italy by stirring up England to act upon Italy. It assumes no right of direct operations upon the land in which it takes an interest. Its funds are not to be expended in subsidies for war, or in any other way contrary to the spirit and habits of Englishmen. It is to pronounce nothing, to dictate nothing, as to the form or forms of national government which it might be desirable to see set up in Italy. This question of the future internal organization of Italy it regards as belonging exclusively to the Italian people. It is strictly a society of Englishmen, working, within the English territory, and according to English methods, for the freedom and independence of the Italian nation."—We notice that the Council already contains the names of several distinguished writers, members of parliament, and other well-known liberals.

A body of English engineers, with Mr. Robert Stephenson at their head, have, according to the papers of that city, arrived in Christiania, for the purpose of at once proceeding with the net-work of railways destined to connect the capital with the lake of Mjoseen.

Our readers know that M. Dudik received recently a commission from the Austrian Government to repair to Sweden and search the libraries of that country for historical documents relating to the Thirty Years' War. A letter read at the last sitting of the Class of History and Philosophy in the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna gives some results of his inquiries. M. Dudik finds that there are upwards of forty libraries in Sweden which contain manuscripts concerning the war in question. The Library of the University of Upsal contains hundreds of large cases, filled with manuscripts, sent by Gustavus Adolphus,—and which have never yet been opened. In the archives of the kingdom at Stockholm is a rich collection of correspondence, called 'The Collection of Axel Oxenstierna,'—which includes about seventeen thousand autograph letters, chiefly of the generals who took part in the Thirty Years' War. The same establishment contains a familiar correspondence between Wallenstein and several Swedish generals,—which according to M. Dudik puts the treason of the former beyond doubt. In the City Archives of the capital is a manuscript chronicle of the Teutonic Order—commonly called the Prussian Chronicle—which gives day by day from 1631 to 1637 the political events in Germany. Finally, M. Dudik has found in the archives of the Hotel of the Nobles, in Stockholm, the manuscript of the first part of the third volume, and that of the fourth volume entire, of 'The History of the Swedo-German War,' by Martin Chemnitz, Historiographer of Sweden; a work of which only the first two volumes have been published,—one in 1648, the other in 1653.—M. Dudik has also discovered in a private library in the capital a manuscript in the hand-writing of the Marquis du Fresnoy, Inspector of Collections of Art and Antiquities Queen Christina,—which contains, on one hundred and thirty-seven large folio pages closely

written, a detailed account of the works of Art taken by the troops of Gustavus Adolphus from various parts of Germany. Among these are said to be four hundred and fifteen pictures by the greatest masters, and ninety-seven colossal statues—eighty-six in bronze and eleven in marble.

#### BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by ANCIENT MASTER-PARTS, and DECEASED ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

The ORIGINAL DIORAMA, Regent's Park.—NOW EXHIBITING, Two highly interesting Pictures, each 70 feet broad and 20 feet high, representing MOUNT ETNA, in Sicily, during an Eruption; and the ROYAL CASTLE of STOLZENFELS on the Rhine, with various effects. Admission, 1s. both Pictures, only One Shilling.—Children under twelve years, half-price. Open from Ten till Six.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—The CRISTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN is exhibited immediately preceding the Diorama of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, showing Southampton, Chitra, the Tassar, Parilla, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the magnificent Mausoleum, 'The Taj Mahal,' the exterior by moonlight, the beautiful gardens, and gorgeous interior. DAILY, at Twelve, Three, and Eight.—Admission, 1s., 2s., 3d., and 5s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

The GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE PARK CORNER, by Messrs Hartlett and Beverly.—An entire section of this GREAT MOVING DIORAMA is devoted to the Holy City, with its solemn and interesting associations, including BETHANY, MOUNT OF OLIVES, GARDEN of GETHSEMANE, VALLEY of JEROSHAPHAT, POOL of SILOAM, MOUNT ZION, SITE of SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, JEW'S PLACE of WEALING, and the HOLY SEPULCHRE, with Mosaic Views of JERUSALEM, and accompanied by GRAND SACRED VOCAL MUSIC DAILY, at Twelve, Three, and Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Children, 6d. at the ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE PARK CORNER.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL AND PICTORIAL EXHIBITION, GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND STATISTICAL, of a GRAND TOUR THROUGH EUROPE.—MR. CHARLES MARSHALL'S new MOVING PANORAMAS of the CITIES of EUROPE; Magnificent Scenery of the Danube, through Hungary and Austria, Italy, Rome, &c. &c. Viewed through Stereoscopic Lenses, and return to England.—Tourist's Gallery, Leicester Square.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.—Daily, at Twelve, Three and Eight o'clock. Doors open half-an-hour previously to each Exhibition.—Heads of Families and Schools will be treated liberally with the admission of Children or Pupils in parties of not less than six, by addressing the Proprietor of the Gallery.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ALL THE MOST INTERESTING PRODUCTIONS of the GREAT EXHIBITION, will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—THE PRESENT LECTURES are by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the MINERALS and RARE METALS in the Great Exhibition, and their connection with the possibility of TRANSMUTATION.—POPULAR LECTURE by Dr. Bachhofer on the recent TOTAL ECLIPSE of the SUN, with splendid Diagrams, showing the appearances which actually occurred on the line of totality.—THE GREAT ECONOMY OF COOKING by GAS explained.—A LECTURE on the HISTORY of the HARP, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq., with Vocal Illustrations.—TWO SERIES of SPLENDID DISSECTING VIEWS.—DIVER and DIVING BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.—Open daily from half past Ten till Five, and every evening from Seven till half past Ten.

#### FINE ARTS

##### PHOTOGRAPHS IN NATURAL COLOURS.

In some experiments made by Sir John Herschel a coloured impression of the prismatic spectrum was obtained on paper stained with a vegetable juice. Mr. Robert Hunt published some accounts of the indications of colour in their natural order obtained on some sensitive photographic surfaces. These were, however, exceedingly faint indications; and M. Biot and many others regarded the prospect of producing photographs in colours as the vision of enthusiasts,—not likely from the dissimilar action of the solar rays ever to become a reality. M. Edmond Becquerel has published a process by which on plates of metal many of the more intense colours have been produced; but it appears to have been reserved for the nephew of the earliest student in photography, Niepce, to make the discovery of producing on the same plate by one impression of the solar rays all the colours of the chromatic scale. Of this process, called by the discoverer, M. Niepce de St. Victor, 'Heliography'—sun-colouring—we have, through the kindness of Mr. Malone, had an opportunity of seeing the earliest specimens imported into this country. They are three copies of coloured engravings,—a female dancer and two male figures in fancy costumes; and every colour of the original pictures is most faithfully impressed on the prepared silver tablet.

The preparation of the plates still remains a secret with the inventor:—and he informs Mr. Malone—to whom these pictures were given by him—that it is in many respects different from that published by him in his paper 'On the Rela-

tion which exists between the Colour of certain coloured Flames and the Heliographic Images coloured by Light.' Suffice it to say, that the plate when prepared presents evidently a dark brown, or nearly a black, surface,—and the image is eaten out in colours. We have endeavoured by close examination to ascertain something of the laws producing this most remarkable effect; but it is not easy at present to perceive the relations between the colorific action of light and the associated chemical influence. The female figure has a red silk dress, with purple trimming and white lace. The flesh tints, the red, the purple, and the white are well preserved in the copy. One of the male figures is remarkable for the delicacy of its delineation:—here, blue, red, white and pink are perfectly impressed. The third picture is injured in some parts:—but it is, from the number of colours which it contains, the most remarkable of all. Red, blue, yellow, green, and white are distinctly marked,—and the intensity of the yellow is very striking.

Such are the facts as they have been examined by us:—and these results are superior to those which were given to the world when photography was first announced. We may expect shortly to see these *Heliographs* presenting favourite scenes and chosen friends to us in all the beauty of native colour.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Capt. Siborne's instructive model of the Battle of Waterloo, with its 190,000 metal figures, has just been added to the treasures of the United Service Institution in Scotland Yard.—A better locality for the destination of the model could hardly have been found.

The Count de Thun, a distinguished Austrian painter, and M. Ruben, director of the Royal Academy of the Fine Arts in Prague, have, it is said, been commissioned by the Austrian Government to examine into the several organizations of the schools of the arts of design in England, France, and Germany, with a view to propose such ameliorations as that examination may suggest in the schools of Austria. With this view they had arrived in Berlin:—whence M. de Thun was about to set out for Dresden; and M. Ruben may be expected shortly in London,—to be ultimately joined there by the Count.

The citizens of Stockholm have subscribed for an equestrian statue of their late King, Charles John (Bernadotte):—and the model, whose execution has been entrusted to the Swedish sculptor Fagelberg at Rome, will be sent when completed for the casting to the royal foundry at Munich.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MR. BARNUM, of New York, respectfully announces that he has made arrangements with the Lessee of the above Theatre (which will commence immediately after the French Play Season), for the purpose of introducing to the English Public those celebrated Shakespearean Performers, KATE and ELLEN BATEMAN (only eight and six years of age). These children have excelled in their own country the most unbounded enthusiasm, and Mr. Barnum feels confident that the extraordinary development of intellect which characterizes all their personations, will secure the approbation of a community where true genius has ever been acknowledged and appreciated. To give due effect to their Representations he has secured the services of a TALENTED AND EFFICIENT DRAMATIC COMPANY, comprising many Metropolitan Favorites.—The First Performers will be given on MONDAY EVENING, August 25, 1851, on which occasion will be presented the Fifth Act of Shakespeare's Tragedy of 'RICHARD the THIRD,' in which ELLEN BATEMAN will appear as 'GLOUCESTER,' and KATE BATEMAN as 'RICHMOND,' in addition to which will be produced, for the first time in London, an entirely new Piece translated from the French of M. Scribe, expressly for Kate and Ellen Bateman, entitled 'THE YOUNG COUPLE,' with other attractive Entertainments. Full particulars will be duly announced.—Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 38, Old Bond Street, and at the Box Office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from Eleven till Five o'clock.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Theory of Musical Composition, treated with a view to a naturally Consecutive Arrangement of Topics, by Gottfried Weber, &c. &c. Translated from the Third Enlarged and Improved German Edition, with Notes, by James F. Warner, of Boston (U.S.). Edited with Additions, drawn from the German Original, by John, Bishop of Cheltenham. 2 vols.—A notice of the American translation of this important work has already appeared in this journal,—anything like a review of it being obviously not practicable save in an exclusively musical periodical. Whether the English pub-

lishers have reprinted Mr. Warner's translation with or without permission is not stated in the title-page. There can be no doubt, however, that ours is the better edition of the two. So far as we recollect, the paper and the type are both better, and superior clearness becomes important when the case is one of countless musical examples introduced by way of illustration. In justice to the Transatlantic edition, however, it may be said, that if no copy money has been paid, our publishers can well afford some extraliberality in these matters. On the other hand, Mr. Bishop has restored some pages of interest omitted by Mr. Warner. We may instance an elaborate analysis of that well-known introduction to Mozart's Violin Quartett in C, which has so largely occupied the attention of scientific controversialists, and which is not only interesting as appendical matter, but indispensable to Herr Weber's book, in consequence of the references made to it. On the whole, the work is one which every musical professor and student of every degree will be glad to have within reach:—and though the study of German is becoming more and more widely diffused its presentment in an English dress is still welcome, as calculated to economize time and labour in the reading.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. — The 'Saffo' of M. Gounod was given this day week:—too late in the season to permit of its performance being considered in any other light than that of an introduction. Produced at a period when every opera-subscriber left in town is satiated with music, and when those who crowd to the theatre are strangers anxious to listen to renowned masterpieces,—a disadvantage was laid on the work at least equal to the notorious disinclination of audiences all the world over to appreciate that which is unfamiliar. "Those who make a new style," said Wordsworth long ago, "must make also a new public." All these things not taken into account, however,—the impression has been made by 'Saffo' in London, as in Paris, that a thoughtful, original, accomplished man of genius has been added to the list of musical composers. M. Gounod's position is almost unique. When we recollect the long drudgery for minor artists in minor theatres—the tedious course of self-correction in a series of incomplete works through which the kings of the musical stage have had to struggle almost as universally as though such struggles were a course of collegiate instruction,—the amount of success and respect already won in two great capitals by the first opera of a composer totally unknown on last New Year's Day (written moreover on a theme recedente, not to say unpopular) will speak sufficiently to the thinker. To those at a distance, who may be puzzled to pick out the truth from what may appear a chaos of unmitigated dispraise and hopeful admiration, we recall such instances as that of the English musician who thought it a protest on behalf "of the good cause" to walk out at one door of a room when Rossini walked in at the other,—as that of the English critic who devoted a grave article to the balancing of the claims of Mendelssohn and Mr. —, on the occasion of the production of 'St. Paul':—we point to the years during which Meyerbeer and (to cite an example from the opposite end of the scale) Chopin were in England ignored and denied a solitary merit beyond that of singularity. Prejudice is everywhere a necessary accompaniment to the presence of Genius,—the skeleton at its banquet. Yet no more can Genius be "written down" than want of it can be "written up." It must stand firm and make progress in right of its own inbred life and energy; and the noise of many tongues is but an evidence that a divinity (or an obstacle) is in the midst of the crowd,—too important to be overlooked, too strong to be destroyed.

Thus much in needful preface to a re-assertion of our judgment that within the last eighteen years no new appearance in musical creation has taken place comparable to that of M. Gounod; and that we are acquainted with no such first\* opera as 'Saffo'.—Let us illustrate our judgment from the music,—a second narration of the story of the opera

[ante, p. 436] being needless. And first, the whole cast and colour of the heroine's part would be decisive with us as to M. Gounod's power of dramatic characterization, did his opera contain no other such example as that furnished by the cowardly *bon-vivant* Pitia (Signor Tamburini),—and could we not also cite his employment of the chorus as being singularly nervous, various, and appropriate. There is a fulness of grace and beauty thrown into the music given to *Saffo* befitting the Muse of Greece who died of her love. The first phrase—only too short a one—sung by her, after the deliciously graceful chorus of her maidens, has a symmetry and sweetness not surpassed by Mozart. Her ode, again, in which the story of Hero and Leander is told, is to our thinking one of the finest songs of its class,—the dreamy loveliness of the *cantabile* (instrumented with a master hand) being contrasted by the burning and passionate enthusiasm of the *cabaletta*; where, again, the orchestra takes the colour of the emotion with noble fitness and sympathy.—Charming, again, is what may be called the last smile of her happiness, in her song with chorus of the second act. In the two dramatic scenes which immediately follow this, the Muse is exchanged for the outraged, injured woman. But in the third act, again, the manner in which the old lyrical tone recurs, making "Despair itself mild," and giving a deep beauty and sadness to the last hours of the Poetess, belongs to the highest order of poetical art. Nor is this done by any other device than that of melody,—pure, flowing, and expressive,—borne out by delicate and picturesque orchestral colouring. As a specimen of character, again, having adverted to the part of Pitia, let us cite the duet betwixt herself and *Glyceria* (Madame Castellan) in the second act,—one of the most perfect and freshest of *buffo* duets written since Rossini ceased to compose:—let us name the goatherd's lay in the third act, with its quaint mountain drone of the pipe that accompanies it:—specifying, last of all, the noble chorus of the Introduction,—the Hymn to Jupiter in the contest scene (a movement which might bear the name of Gluck),—and the chorus of the departing conspirators.—The above numbers make up a tolerably rich list of "varieties" for a first opera.

Throughout the whole of 'Saffo' the treatment of the recitative is thoughtful:—excellent, too, as furnishing scope for vocal declamation. The orchestra, again, is admirable:—of a rich and pompous sonority when the scene demands it,—and, in the last act, picturesque in its variety and impressiveness. There are few stronger effects in music than the heightening of the second strophe of the last lament of *Saffo* by the addition of new instrumental combinations. In its passion—and that there is no reserve of passion the first *finale*, the duet and *trio* in the second act, and the tenor *scena* in the third sufficiently attest—there is rarely, if ever, spasm or exaggeration. The opera, too, is throughout vocal,—written for the best part of every one of the voices of the quartett. This might be felt, not only in the rare perfection and obvious enjoyment with which the music was interpreted by Mesdames Castellan and Viardot, Signors Tamberlik and Tamburini,—but by the manner in which the fresh and legitimate beauty of the goatherd's lay asserted itself. In spite of the inferior singing of Herr Stigelli, the 'Chanson de Pâtre' this day week produced the same surprise and delight here as it did in Paris, where it was more sympathetically sung by M. Amyès.

Of the two defects to be noted in 'Saffo,' the first is not M. Gounod's fault so much as that of the *compe* of French opera. This is the too frequent use of the couplet form; which has rendered in several cases the omission of the second verse necessary to avoid tediousness:—thus allowing melodies to pass unnoticed which by repetition must have arrested the ear. The other fault belongs to the solicitude of youth and inexperience,—being an over-care as to details; by which, in more than one portion of the opera interest is retarded, and a certain heaviness produced detrimental to dramatic effect. This must be inevitable to every conscientious writer who is untried; and if it may not be excused or allowed for by the public, it claims the best construction of every competent witness.

We could point out many other characteristics and passages rich to us not only in promise for the future but also in present enjoyment; but enough has been said to confirm and illustrate our high estimate of M. Gounod's first opera, under whatever aspect it be viewed. The performance was, throughout, excellent,—allowing for a certain dullness in the chorus which should not be heard at Covent Garden. The acting was generally very good. Of Madame Viardot we spoke in reference to the Paris performance:—but no ordinary praise is due to the *Faone* of Signor Tamberlik, and to the Pitia of Signor Tamburini,—the last a piece of racy, gentle, foolish, antique comedy, if there was ever such thing. As *Glyceria*, too, Madame Castellan sang, played, and looked her best. There were many *encores*,—but of these we make small account:—still less, time and place considered, for the immediate influences on the treasury, and the consequent run of 'Saffo'.—Those who gauge the value of a musical work by the number of its performances, are invited to recollect what has been the fate of 'Guillaume Tell,' 'Il Nuovo Mosè,' and 'Fidelio,' at the Royal Italian Opera. Mr. Gounod is not as yet among the Rossinis and Beethovens whose names are spells of power:—but his 'Saffo,' we repeat, entitles him to a place among the most eminent living composers,—and he has only to continue writing, to be as sure of a European reputation as most of his renowned predecessors.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. — When an English perversion of 'Les Quatre Fils Aymon' was given by Mr. Maddox at the Princess's Theatre in 1841, with a *prima donna* of a very 'certain age,' a lugubrious low comedian in a principal vocal part, a Rag-Fair chorus, and a ten-garden orchestra,—final judgment on a work so maltreated was not possible:—but a general character was given [Athen. No. 891] of Mr. Balfe as a composer,—and some notice of the remarkable number of good chances awarded to—shall we not rather say won by?—him. It would have been but in accordance with his horoscope, a natural recognition of his peculiar talent, and a becoming privilege of his position, that one of his operas should have been long ago produced under his direction at Her Majesty's Theatre. But the "stars" (not this time the artists) have willed it otherwise; and 'I Quattro Fratelli,' an Italian version of 'Les Quatre Fils Aymon,' has been deferred till a period at which brilliant success, or a long run, for even a new 'Barbiere' would be impossible,—and when, moreover, the *prima donna*, Madame Sontag, at whose instance the work was produced, and whom the principal character would have precisely suited, was withdrawn from the cast. In spite of these drawbacks, however, the opera was most cordially received on Monday last.

That a work written for the *Opéra Comique* in Paris should prove in every respect too small for Her Majesty's Theatre, is perhaps not Mr. Balfe's fault. In place, however, of having done the utmost within his limits, and for his parcel-comic, parcel-comic *libretto*, he cannot be acquitted of having availed himself of his commission to write music slight beyond his usual slightness. The introduced *bravuras* for Madame Giuliani and Mlle. Cravelli do not counteract the effect of a profusion of songs,—written, not only in the couplet fashion, but with the same leading melodic phrase repeated twice, sometimes even thrice, in the same couplet,—according to the economical English custom, by which eight bars were made to do duty nine times over in a ballad of only three verses. Further, it must be felt that the comic music given to the *Baron* (M. Masetti) and *Iron* (Signor Coletti) wants *verve*. The orchestral figures which support the voices, though graceful, are thinly scored; the vocal dialogues and duets are on phrases too threadbare to pass. A certain *gaillard* spirit animates the first quintet of male voices, announcing the return of the brothers (Signori Gardoni, Pardini, Mercuriali and Balanchi) to the empty castle, empty larder and empty chest of their forefathers:—and the double quartett at the end of the second act is ingenious and elegant,—the situation being singularly pretty, piquant and effective. On the whole, however, a

\* It may be well, to avoid possible misconception, again to state that 'Fidelio' is, as it was on a former occasion, excepted.



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return to 'I Quattro Fratelli' sent us home with the impression that better justice might have been done by the *maestro* to his *libretto*,—and failed to alter the tone of our judgment regarding the intrinsic merits of the work expressed seven years ago, on the occasion of its performance under every disadvantage.

This time, the opera had been carefully studied, and was nicely and effectively given. Mdlle. Cruvelli, as the heroine, sang to more advantage than in any former opera:—her general delivery of her voice and music being more even than we have hitherto heard it. She is too conscious, and neither gay nor delicate enough for comedy. With her, as with Madame Thillon, a set smile and a charming *coiffure* make up such merits as she has to offer. Musically, too, when in the heights and depths of execution, Mdlle. Cruvelli does strange things by way of taking the house by storm. The final *bravura*, added for her by Mr. Balfe, was given with more power and courage than finish,—but it produced the desired rapture. Let Mdlle. Cruvelli follow up and work out the indications of better taste which her *Erminia* afforded, and we shall be only too glad to join the chorus in praise of one (as we have said some score of times) so magnificently endowed as she is. Mdlle. Cruvelli's associates in the quartet of Ladies were, Madame Giuliani, Mdlle. Feller, and Miss Lanza:—all three sacrificed to her so needlessly in the matter of *costume*, as to give her the air of the protectress of a family of shabby relations. The quartet of Brother Knights was well in tune, gracefully and spiritedly led by Signor Gardoni. M. Massol as the parricidal *Baron* was genteelly comical. Signor Coletti as the *Caleb Balderstone* of the ruined family was thoroughly at home in his part,—and sang, as Signor Coletti always sings, with the conscience and self-respect of a thorough artist.

HAYMARKET.—Twelve years ago or thereabouts we were amused at the Paris *Opéra Comique* by the *libretto* of M. Adam's 'La Reine d'un Jour.' This set forth how a milliner, beloved by a hearty English sailor, was, in our times of Cavalier and Roundhead strife, selected by some of the King's men to personate the Queen,—and how jealousy on the part of the lover, and great fear to herself, naturally ensued from such perilous promotion. There were, an overcoming Carlist *Lady Pekinbrook*, most sourly presented by the comic Madame Boulanger, an innkeeper, who rejoiced in the name of *Trin Tumbell*,—an English sea-song which M. Massol used to sing, with its 'La-la' burden, far nearer to the tunes of Perruchini than to those of Dibdin,—last, and best, there was sunny, cordial Madame Jenny Colon-Lepus to give the triumphs and terrors of the tiffany Queen in all their height and depth. The opera (not containing M. Adam's best music) has passed away,—Madame Lepus and Boulanger are 'dead and gone'; but here in the Haymarket is the *libretto* cut, changed, trimmed, and turned out for Mr. E. Fitzwilliam's music. Miss Louisa Pyne is *Lucy Lovelace*, the milliner,—Mr. Harrison Walter, her sailor-lover,—Mr. Weiss the turn-of-mind innkeeper,—Mrs. Caulfield sustains a secondary singing character,—while *Sir Henry Vere*, the royalist, who tempts Lucy with the glittering bait to save his sovereignty, is now a speaking personage, and enacted by Mr. Stuart. Thus retrenched in its scale, Mr. Fitzwilliam's work is not much more than a ballad opera or comedy, varied by *solos*, choruses, &c. &c.,—and giving small intimations of that instinct for the stage without which there is in these days small chance for an aspirant. His melodies are sensible rather than seductive; his orchestration is delicate and neat; his text is sometimes forced into, rather than fitted with, his music; and in his *prima donna*'s airs are to be found brilliant passages of an ungrievous difficulty which would render them impossible to any English vocalist but Miss L. Pyne. Still, we respect Mr. Fitzwilliam beyond many of his contemporaries, because he is not imitative. Though his writing be sometimes awkward, its purpose considered, and though we cannot yet pronounce on his command over dramatic colour,—his compositions betoken a certain musical skill and intention which should carry him

to some point far beyond any reached by him hitherto.

In the performance of this opera, the most noticeable thing was, the singing and acting of Miss L. Pyne. The former was excellent,—the latter seems to us to improve in every new part attempted. 'The Queen of a Day' on the whole may be said to have made a favourable impression, even with due deduction made for the exuberant sympathies of a first night. By the number and the temper of the audience, too, it was evident that the quality of the entertainment is to the public taste. If, however, Mr. Webster intends seriously to take comic opera under his care, he must increase his orchestra:—the present one at the Haymarket Theatre being totally insufficient in point of numbers.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Monday Miss Glyn returned to these boards,—in the character of *Lady Macbeth*. Her reception was enthusiastic, to an extent which manifestly affected her nerves. The result was, to precipitate the reading of the letter, and impair the harmonious delivery of the opening soliloquy. In the great scenes that followed, though Miss Glyn was scarcely until the last one equal to herself, her confidence gradually returned. Her manner throughout the part was subdued, but intellectual. Her scene of dejection in the third act in particular was finely interpreted. In the sleep-walking scene she rose to the full mastery of her power.—We wish Mr. Phelps could be induced to tone down his *Macbeth*. The passion of the part would speak far more eloquently by less stormy expression.

On Wednesday, Miss Glyn appeared in her great part of *Bianca*, in Milman's tragedy of 'Fazio.' To refer our readers to what we have already said of her acting of this character, would do less than justice to the occasion. Miss Glyn has revised and perfected the part,—and by a judicious management of her lights and shadows attains to all the rich colouring of which it is susceptible. The part is one which, while it makes immense demands on the powers of the actress, yields to the accomplished one great results. It depends in large measure on the genius of the impersonator to render the situations even possible to a miscellaneous audience,—and no desire to gain effects of colour will permit her to tone any part of the picture too far down. The key-note of that strong passion which maddens into a catastrophe so violent and unnatural, must be struck at first. In the very earliest expression of its alarms, we must see the overwhelming power of the master motive—foreshadowing the madness and misery that await on all exaggerated feeling—to make us accept at all the denunciation by love of its own object as the ground of a tragic action.—And never before were the motives and meanings of this fine but extravagant play made to us so clear and probable. Never have we seen expressed with so much of dramatic truth and reconciliation the fanaticism of a love which breaks its own lyre,—then, pours the music of its lament through the ruined strings, and dies in the effort:—the excess of a worship that shatters the very altar of its sacrifice, and perishes of its sense of the profanation. The frenzy which invoked the catastrophe and the madness which followed it are made in Miss Glyn's acting to exhibit their due moral and dramatic relations. The scene of the latter is one of the finest mad scenes in our dramatic literature; and Miss Glyn rose in it to expressions of passionate power which lift this performance beyond the reach of modern rivalry.

There is one other quality by which we were particularly struck during the progress of this part,—and it is of more value than on the first mention may appear amid such other elements of excellence as we have been referring to. In this play of 'Fazio,' the lines, musical throughout, flow at times into a strain of cadenced melody, very pleasant to the ear, but not generally most appropriate to the expression of hurried or agitated feeling. This discrepancy, too, Miss Glyn managed not only to reconcile, but to convert into a commodity. Even in the whirl of the passion with which she has to deal, the melody of the versification came clearly out:—not as by any attempt on

the actress's part to mark it—which must have impaired the passion,—but while following the latter, we were yet made sensible of it, like a low accompaniment of music running through the storm. These are master gifts; and if Miss Glyn can learn to command them at her will, they should give her a great place in the history of her art.

OLYMPIC.—The 'Angelo' of M. Victor Hugo has been translated and adapted for this theatre. The part of *Tiobe* is attempted by Mrs. Stirling, and that of *Catarina* by Miss Howard. Both actresses have merit,—but not power to support either character with due effect.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.—'The Shot Tower' is the title of a "dramatic bubble," by Mr. Angus Reach, produced at this theatre last week. Its plot can scarcely be described:—it is so whimsical. An expelled lodger, Mr. Charley Shiners (Mr. John Reeve) seeks the shot tower on the sunny side of Waterloo Bridge to indulge his *penchant* for the trombone;—a fellow-lodger, John Chumps, a farmer, seeks it also, to get rid of the bustle of the Exhibition, which he has come up to London to visit,—quarrels with its noisy pre-occupant, and throws the obnoxious trombone over the parapet. Shiners terrifies Chumps by declaring that he has killed a passenger below; when *Sappho Chumps*, the farmer's niece, enters to indulge romantic reveries in that elevated solitude,—and, proving to be the "flame" of Shiners, soothes and reconciles both parties.—The trifle was successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Ere "the sounds of the season" are ended, we are called on to listen to winter plans; since it seems likely that the old reproach may be at last taken away from London of alternating surfeit with fast, so far as the finest music is concerned,—that the two or three persons who winter in the metropolis may be accommodated with good Overtures, Symphonies, &c. &c. by good masters,—and that young composers may find a door open to them for the production of their works.—We have received the prospectus of a new musical Society, entitled 'The Orchestral Society,'—and "formed," says the *programme*, "for the public performance of works in the highest class of orchestral music, with special reference to new, untried, or comparatively unknown compositions. The first series of Concerts will be given at St. Martin's Hall during the winter season on the following evenings:—November 17th, December 1st, December 15th, December 20th, 1851, January 12th, January 26th, February 9th, February 23rd, 1852:—with a two-guinea subscription. The orchestra—a list of which is given in the prospectus—will consist of between sixty and seventy performers carefully selected, and will be conducted by Mr. Hullah. The society is to be managed by a council of five. If the scheme be carried out with anything like care and concord, these concerts should prove very acceptable:—terminating, be it further noted, before the Philharmonic meetings commence,—and thus rendering anything like clashing and rivalry betwixt the two Societies impossible.

We may call attention to the re-appearance of Madame Sontag this evening at *Her Majesty's Theatre*, as indicating that if differences have existed between herself and the management they have been arranged.

The musicians are now beginning to take flight, east, west, north and south. Herr Ernst left London a few days ago, for a concert tour, we are told, in Switzerland; but with the intention of returning to England early next year.

The gentlemen of Bergamo are planning the erection in their picturesque town of a monument to *Maestro Donizetti*.

A two-act opera, 'Seraphine,' will be immediately produced at the *Opéra Comique* of Paris.—M. Dupaty, the author of sundry *libretti* and small comedies, many years ago, is dead; his death making a vacancy in the *Académie* to fill which, among other candidates, three dramatists—MM. Ponsard, Augier, and A. de Musset—are about, it is said, to enter the lists.—The third opera-

house should very shortly open at the *ci-devant* 'Salle Historique,'—but the list of singers at present is not appetizing. It includes as yet only Mdles. Rouvroy, Duez, Loustanneau, MM. Bouché, Meillet, Ribes, and Michel:—the last a young tenor who, to quote the *Gazette Musicale*, has enjoyed a certain reputation in the provinces.—Indeed, as regards singers generally, the French capital must be owned to be in "very low water." It seems odd under such circumstances that Madame Thillon, and still more that Madame Charton, should be wandering in foreign parts without fixed engagements. Madame Ugalde has returned to her own empire at the *Opéra Comique*. There is a talk (but this seems to us rashest of the rash among rumours) of giving Madame Frezzolini a trial at the *Académie*. More certain is the coming appearance there of Mdle. Emni di Grua,—the young lady from Dresden in praise of whom the German journals have been loud.

The columns of German journals just now run over with excitement and enthusiasm in behalf of Mdle. Wagner,—who seems to be more popular than either Mdle. Löwe or Mdle. Lind before her. The 'Olympia,' of Spontini, in which she will sing, is to be revived at Berlin.

#### MISCELLANEA

*African Discovery.*—Letters have been received, dated the 23rd of February, from Mr. Richardson's Expedition, which is accompanied by the two German Doctors Barth and Overweg. The party had at length broken up from Ahir, where Dr. Barth had made an excursion to Aghades, and had entered Nigritia, the country or different states that lie around the Lake Tshad, the borders of which are so very little explored that it is likely that the travellers will be kept in that neighbourhood a good while. A little after Christmas they arrived at a place called Damergu, and proceeded to Zinder, where the three travellers parted, each of them taking another route with his followers. Mr. Richardson is gone on the direct way to Kouka, not far from the shores of the Lake Tshad, the capital of the empire of Bornu. Dr. Overweg has taken a turn to the west, into the country of Adar, with the view of making a geological expedition, while Dr. Barth went by Tessana and Katschua to Kanu, the place from whence his letters are dated. At Kouka all three hoped to meet again very soon afterwards. The travellers are still in high spirits, and do not complain the least about the hardships of the journey and ill health. Their means, however, are almost at an end, as a new supply, which was forwarded last summer, has not reached them yet. The goods with which they travel and support themselves are unfortunately very unprofitably selected, so that they fetch only half the price they paid for them at Tripolis and Murzuk. Besides, passing from the country and protection of one chief to that of another has cost them a great deal, as they are obliged to pay very high for every person and camel. They hope, however, to find at Kouka the long-promised supply, and letters from Europe, for which they have been waiting since June of last year. Their courage was not broken the least, and they still keep up the plan to approach the Upper Nile as soon as they have explored the vicinity of Lake Tshad, provided that the British and Prussian Governments will help them on. The interest of the scientific public will be principally excited by a very extensive report, which has been received from Dr. Barth, about his excursion from Teentelust to Aghades, where he witnessed the investiture of the new sultan, Abd-el-Kader, and collected a quantity of materials about the history, topography, and ethnography of a hitherto almost unknown spot south of the Sahara. The report, to which a complete glossary of the Hausa and Engbedies languages, some itineraries and maps are annexed, is now in the hands of Lord Palmerston, and there is every reason to hope that it will soon be published, and will occasion a general interest for an Expedition which has undertaken to examine the very core of the unknown continent, and to solve also, if possible, the ancient mystery from about the source which the Nile originates.—*Times*.

*Source of the Nile.*—Christiania (Norway), Aug. 2.—My stay in Frederiksværn, where I observed the solar eclipse, prevented me from seeing before yesterday your No. of the

12th ult., wherein you rightly state that at the recent meeting of the British Association H. E. Chevallier Bunsen expressed his opinion that the source of the Nile is to the south of the Equator. Every word pronounced by a philosopher so profound in his learning and ability must indeed have great weight; but as the rules of the British Association permit an admirable freedom of discussion, I took the liberty to say at the same meeting that as the Nile is flooded during our summer months, its source must be fed by tropical rains falling to the north of the Equator. A distinguished member having then asked what grounds we have for asserting that the periodical rains in the northern tropical zone of Eastern Africa do follow the same seasons as those of the Ganges basins which are situated on the same side of the Equator? I replied that my own observations registered during five years show that as far as 7° of north latitude, the tropical rains of Ethiopia do begin in June and end in September. It was likewise alleged, as you have rightly reported, that in 4° 5' north latitude the Nile was beginning to rise in the middle of January. I admit this fact; but that rise was either not the beginning of the annual flood first made sensible in Egypt in July, and in that case it is foreign to the argument, or it was the beginning of the annual continuous rise. But in the latter case it seems hard to explain how such a flood could be six months travelling to Egypt, and therefore the alleged affluent would not be the principal tributary of the Nile. This objection grounded the period of rising is not mine, but D'Anville's. It was developed a few years ago by F. Ayrton in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, and fully maintained by the distinguished gentleman who then presided. Should, however, any English or German philosopher find a direct answer to this objection, you would be publishing it deserve many thanks from those geographers who seek truth for its own sake. ANTOINE D'ABBADIE.

*Sculptured Stones in the North.*—Some time ago Mr. Chalmers, of Aldbar, obtained drawings of all the sculptured stone obelisks in Angus, and got them lithographed for the members of the Bannatyne Club. The work has excited considerable attention among historical students in this country as well as abroad, and certainly has laid a foundation for correct comparison of these with other similar remains of a symbolical nature in other parts of the country. In Aberdeenshire there are a considerable number of these obelisks, which, either from the more primitive state of the people or the hardness of the granite, are much less elaborate than those in Angus. None, however, can exceed the obelisks in Easter Ross for beauty of execution. It is singular that no monument of this class has been found south of the Forth. The Spalding Club proposes to obtain drawings of all the stones in the north of Scotland, and the artist who depicted the Angus stones so accurately and well for Mr. Chalmers will soon commence his labours. Circulars have been sent to the clergy of about 240 parishes in the north, asking for information as to the locality of any sculptured stones in their districts.—*Inverness Courier*.

#### Indolence.

Indolent! indolent!—yes, I am indolent!  
So is the grass growing tenderly, slowly,—  
So is the violet fragrant and lowly,

Drinking in quietude, peace, and content,—  
So is the bird on the light branches swinging,  
Idly his carol of gratitude singing,  
Only on living and loving intent.

Indolent! indolent!—yes, I am indolent!  
So is the cloud overhanging the mountain,—  
So is the tremulous wave of a fountain,  
Uttering softly its eloquent psalm,—  
Nerve and sensation in quiet repose,  
Silent as blossoms the night dew is closing,  
But the full heart beating wrongly and calm.

Indolent! indolent!—yes, I am indolent,  
It is idle to gather my pleasure  
Out of creation's unconverted treasure,  
Midnight and morning,—by forest and sea,—  
Wild with the tempest's sublime exultation,  
Lonely in autumn's forlorn lamentation,  
Hopeful and happy with spring and the bee.

Indolent! indolent!—are ye not indolent,  
Thralls of the earth and its usages weary,—  
Toiling like gnomes where the darkness is dreary,  
Toiling, and sinning, to heap up your gold,—  
Stifling the heavenward breath of devotion,—  
Crushing the freshness of every emotion,—  
Hearts like the dead, that are pulseless and cold?

Indolent! indolent!—art thou not indolent,  
Thou who art living and loving and lonely,  
Wrapped in a pall that will cover thee only,  
Shrouded in selfishness, piteous ghost?  
Sad eyes behold thee, and angels are weeping  
O'er thy forsaken and desolate sleeping;  
Art thou not indolent?—Art thou not lost?

A. W. H.

—*New York Tribune*.

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